VOLUME VIII. NO 15.

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WEEKLY HERALD IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDA GAMALIEL BAHLEY, JR. OFFICE, SIXTH STREET, NORTH SIDE, BETWEEN VINE AND RACE, TWO DOORS WEST OF

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tisements.
N. B.—Any individual procuring five subscribers. N. B.—Any individual procering five subscribers, paying in advance, and forwarding the money, shall be entitled to a copy for one year.

Thursday, December 21, 1843.

Liberty party.

States voted against it.

in the vote on the recent gag?

But, when the votes of the various delegations

see still clearer proof of the wholesome influence

greatest effect in New England, N. York, Ohio

conclusive in favor of the efficacy of the Liberty

Henceforth our cotemporaries had better con

Remarkable.

organ. "Thousands of the best and ablest

abolitionists in the country," it says, "deprecate"

leader, we look upon their case as a hopeful one.

reached perfection. Some of their brethren go

paragraph they quote from the Liberator, was a

moreover, that that gentleman goes against all

parties, all politics, all human governments as at

It strikes us that they are rather blundering

The Manufacture of a D. C. L.

The transformation of Prince Albert into a

nication-and that the editor of that paper

Are they prepared for that too?

It is somewhat remarkable, that our Whig

December 7th, 1841, the gag was re-applied.

The Liberty party was then just in its infancy,

and its influence was too trifling to be noted.

Junius --- New York Tribune.

After all that may be said in disparagement o the importance of mere doctrines, they have more influence on morals, than a certain class of philosophers will admit. The practice of a man will scarcely be purer than his religion—no worshipper will be better than his God. In politics, certain principles beget certain practices-and the morality of a party seldom rises higher than that of its leaders. Hence a candidate of immoral character, or holding a fundamental error, or guilty of a fundamental wrong, exercises a vitia ing influence, beyond calculation, upon his sopporters. Human nature revolts at inconsistency. Hence, the first effort of a man of right principles, when, from any cause he is determined to upport a candidate guilty of a great wrong, is find extenuating circumstances in his case. or to explain away the wrong itself. This leads to sophistry, and self-deception, and the result is he blinds his own mind, blunts his moral sense and brings down his principles to the standard of the representative of his party. Then only can e feel satisfied, for then only is he consistent.

In this way especially, has the selection of slaveholding or pro-slavery candidates by the Whig and Democratic parties, depraved those orranizations. The moment the candidates are hosen, the party, if it cannot hide their false principles or bad practices, must defend them: nd, in this way becomes at once corrupt, and rank fountain of corruption.

The New York Tribune has been reckoned in ofthe Liberty movement. This movement has been imes past, a moderately anti-slavery paper. See most actively prosecuted, and has produced its what havoc has been made in its principles by ed as the advocate of perpetual slavery! Its ederty party. But, it is falsely named. It is a in the Western part, carried to but a small extent, sweeping attack upon the whole anti-slavery en- while it gave only 5 votes for the gag in 1840,terprise, and a gross misrepresentation of the po-litical branch of it. But the Tribune commends

ttThe address of the tract ?! it save tie to the common sense of the community, and is designed to influence, not those who are already sworn to the Liberty Party' ticket but men who are sincere in their wish to do right; and who, while ev are opposed to slavery

the party it represents, is guilty.

"Not to justify slavery-God forbid we should do that"-[God has forbidden it, but the writer of the tract sets him at defiance- "it is nevertheless true, that nearly all the evils ascribed to it, may be found in other regions, and in other relations of Society, in forms equally aggravated, though not perhaps, in cases, equally numerous. Do we hear of owners of slaves treating them with great severity, or maiming or killing them rents and children, of husbands and wives, in of the true Abolition party at the East," and "commending" to our "consideration" its "severe

"Does the extensive mingling of European and pungent rebuke." American blood evince the prevalence of the crime that produced it? We have not indeed the same species of evidence to establish this in-If they can stand him, surely it will not be long dictment against the whole population of the free before they can endure us. Still they have not States; but there are other proofs of the fact to a wide extent. To the domestic slave-trade, and its consequent moral and social evils, there is for a dissolution of the Union, in the event of the confessedly no exact parallel in the free States; annexation of Texas. But the Liberator goes for nevertheless there are practices of the same moral character, leading to like results. As to acts of cruelty and inhumanity, of maiming and killing, they are not peculiar to a state of Slavery; and the interest of masters in preserving unhurt the physical constitution of their slaves, is a bethas no sympathy with it? Do they not know, ter security against inhumanity, than any laws of

"God forbid!" he cries, "that I should justify present constituted? Are they willing that their slavery!" and straightway he perpetrates the Southern ise all should believe that they have enormity he would have God save him from.found an auxiliary in Mr. Garrison? What is the whole passage but a base libel upon the free States, a sneaking apology for slavery, an managers. infamous depreciation of the blessings and effects of Freedom? And yet the Tribune, the "an address to the common sense of the commu- The following receipt for making a doctor of civnity." We trust in God there is common sense if law, he gives "from the very last instance of 1828 1,755,785 301,253 1,473,272 enough in the community to cover with shame college cooking." One would think Punch had and confusion of face the author of this reckless stolen it from some of our American cookeries. attempt to put the Heaven-established relations

"Take any body—if a prince so much the bet-

wing to the fact, that having a slaveholding candidate, it is necessary to deaden the sensibilities of the Northern people on the subject of sla-

CINCINNAL WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1843.

An editorial from a Rochester paper is quoted by a neighboring print, as quite conclusive testi-An editorial from a Rochester paper is quoted by a neighboring print, as quite conclusive testimony, we suppose, against the independent action of the friends of Liberty. It speaks of the old plan of questioning candidates, and remaining with the Whig or Democratic party, as being with the Whig or Democratic party, as being highly efficient—but this separate Liberty movement has ruined every thing. The Anti-slavery different portions of this Union,"

The Kentucky Yeoman [calls John Quincy whose whose in a manufall in arts afcivilities the Greeks whole mind for the last ten years has been employed in a fanatical one laught against the plan of questioning candidates, and remaining who has done every thing in his power to inflame the world. A correspondent of the London bighly efficient—but this separate Liberty movement has ruined every thing. The Anti-slavery different portions of this Union,"

Southern restricting the Move and with, they was used expid fife. Greece may yet we another Aristotle to the world. A correspondent of the London Times who spent the months of February and different portions of this Union,"

Southern restricting the Move and within they was used rapid fife. Greece may yet we another Aristotle to the world. A correspondent of the London Times who spent the months of February and different portions of this Union,"

Southern restricting the difficulties the Greeks whole mind for the last ten years has been employed in a fanatical one laught against the line difficulties the Greeks whole mind for the last ten years has been employed in a fanatical one sugaring the difficulties the Greeks whole mind for the last ten years has been employed in a fanatical one sugaring the difficulties the Greeks whole difficulties the Greeks whole difficulties the Greeks whole with the difficulties the Greeks whole difficulties the Gr

upon the character of the white man, vaunts the chivalry of the slaveholder, when compared This took place, before the organization of the with the Northerner. And here it may be remarked, that the fashion is, even among ourselves, to speak of "Southern gentlemen," and "Northern men." Already there is a tacit acknow-Thirty Democrats and four Whigs from the Free | ledgment of an Aristocracy in our country. "In States voted in favor of the gag. The rest of the some things, indeed," says the Messenger writer, Whigs and nineteen Democrats from the same "were it becoming to do so, they (slaveholders) might assert superiority. To those lofty virtues, Since then, the Liberty movement has taken which, in the time of the Plantagenets—the old leep held on the public mind, and numbers now Baronial days of England-when the feudal sysme sixty thousand supporters. It is its influ- tem was in its full vigor, grew out of the relaence on the late elections which is deplored by tion of Lord and Vassal, between which and the the political papers, as turning the scale in favor relation existing between Master and Slave in the of the enemies of the right of petition. What Southern States no slight resemblance may be then are the results of this influence, as shown traced,-they lay an especial claim. A chivalrous daring-a spirit that may break but never bend The first gag was carried by a vote of 114 to __an estimate placed upon individual honor which 108: the last by 95 to 91. So far, so good. In counts all else as dust in the balance-virtues reference to parties, how stands the matter? The such as these, are the peculiar birth-right of the last gag was voted against by all the Whig mem- Southern people. They hold them as a direct bers from the free States. This certainly was a inheritance from the bold race of cavaliers, who gain. And it was voted against by 45 Demo- emigrated from all parts of Europe, and settled crats from the free States, 26 more than last year. in the Southern colonies. Nor have they been im-This also is a gain. These facts shew what paired by the transmission."

credit is due the assertion of the Rochester paper. These "lofty virtues" are finely illustrated in the gallant conduct of the hemp-Cavaliers of from the free States are considered, we think we Missouri, as noted above.

The United States and Germany.

Accompanying the President's Message, is report from the Secretary of State, concernand Michigan. In 1840, these States gave 20 ing our commercial relations with the Gervotes for the gag. In 1843, they gave only 13. man Customs Union. The Union at present the land with, the last of Junius against the Libcontains thirteen states, including the kingdom 000. The accession of Hanover with nearly

2,000,000 inhabitants, is in contemplation, and this event, it is thought would decide the smaller states of the North to join the Union, in which case, it would embrace all Germany with the exception of the Austrian Dominions, and number 30,191,000.

Our Government, with that persevering assiduity which characterizes all its operations when they are opposed to slavery in principle, teel some doubt about casting all the great political meas-cotemporaries should be so fond of quoting for a long time been negotiating with the Union ures and principles they have cherished so long, and believed of such vital importance overboard. the Liberator against the Liberator men. We in behalf of the interests of these staples. Cotton have hitherto supposed that our friend Garrison is admitted now duty free. A few years since, was one of that class of reformers, so far in ad-To show how far this "anti-slavery" paper has vance of the present generation, that they must postatized under the pressure of party-temptalook to posterity for justice. But, either we have tain a reduction of duties on tobacco. At last, tion, we will give a sample of the tract thus been sadly mistaken on this point, or the Whig it would seem that our negotiators have carried it would seem that our negotiators have carried inality of the act of which the chief candidate of party itself is fast mounting his platform. He is their point. The basis of a conventional comreally growing into favor with the Whig press. mercial arrangement has just been agreed upon The Cincinnati Gasette, the N. Y. Courier & Enby the German Customs Union and our ministe quirer, the Cincinnati Atlas, &c. &c. "make no at Berlin, "which if sanctioned by Congress bones" of referring to the Liberator, as good would effect the long-cherished project of procuauthority against us. And the latter considerately commends its sentiments to our attention, bacco, secure the continued admission of our cotdoubtless for our edification. Then we have a ton free of all duties, and prevent the imposition long article in the Ohio State Journal, the central of any higher duty on rice, than that which is a

As an equivalent for these favors, it is propo in a fit of passion? The same is to be found in our movements—and in corroboration of this, it ed that the United States reduce the duties of the the relations of masters and apprentices, of pawines, toys, linen, and "such other articles as are not of the growth or manufacture" of this coun We congratulate these gentlemen upon their try-among which we suppose are reckoned rapid progress in abolition. With Garrison for a siery" &c.—these being named by Mr. When ton in his letter to the Prussian Minister of For eign Affairs. The silk growers and the silk man ufacturers of the United States may be surprised to learn that silk is not of the growth or manufacture of this country; and the poor man may deem it rather a hardship, that a proposition should dissolution, whether Texas be annexed or not! be made to lift the duties on certain hururies, of Are they prepared for that too?

But, jesting aside—do they not know that the retary of the Treasury, in view of a deficien revenue, is already recommending the imposi tion of duties on tea and coffee. But, they mus not complain. It is the Tbacco-Interest, the interest of our slaveholding rulers, which demands

> these changes. The Navigation-Interest.

Mr. Upshur, in his report, insists upon the ne cessity of prompt legislation for the protection and enlargement of our commercial marine. In teresting tables are furnished, showing how rap idly foreign, is gaining upon domestic tonnage Anti-Slavery Tribune commends this tract as Doctor of Laws has provoked the wit of Punch. In 1828 and 1842, the tonnage was as follows.

United States, Foreign. Total. 328 1,755,785 301,253 2,057,038 342 3,046,562 1,473,272 4,519,731 1,290,777 1,172,019 2,462,793

Thus, while in 15 years, foreign tonnage of man and wife, parent and child, upon a ter-let it stand for about half an hour till the has almost quintupled, the United States tonnage par with a relation conceived in avarice, strength begins to evaporate. Continue to but- has not near doubled itself! Or to present an cemental by blood cemented by blood, and sanctioned only by the ter freely and stuff with common sage. Pour a other view; during the five years ending 1832, For of Man. There is not a reasonable slave quantity of milk and water into both ears, but holding father, or husband, at the South, who have the milk and water as frothy as possible. Bi.7 per cent; that of foreign tonnage, 18.2 per will not feelshocked by this in the South, who will not feelshocked by this impious effort of Throw in a little floury matter, about enough to cent; but, during the five years ending 1842, But, remember; all this perversion of truth is when your doctor of civil law will be made to 69.1 per cent; while of the latter, it was 30.9 per

It is plain, that if this state of things is suffer

Michigan.

The official returns for Michigan show the following:

For Barry. 21.414 15,607 2,775 The majority for the Democratic candid 5,807. In 1841, his majority was 5,326. In 1840, Michigan polled 44,357 votes, or 5,167 more than in 1843. The Democratic vote is less this year by 283, than in 1840; the Whig vote has fallen off, in the same time, 7,936; while the Liberty vote has increased from 328 to 2.775.

1840-----2.130 In the whole State, every fourteenth voter

The increase of this has been as follows:

Rank--Republicanism

General Bertrand during his recent visit to this country, was received in some places with as

"Notice is taken in some of the French jour-Another is taken in some of the French pour-nals of the almost divine honors paid to General BRATHAND in the United States; and it is asked whether the Americans worship in the person of the General the Emperor who issued and execut-ed the Berlin and Milan decrees, and who was the ed the Berlin and Milan decrees, and who was the very incarnation of despotism, as contradistin-guished from the republican polity."

The question is rather a poser to his republican

Rights of Women.

We clip the following paragraph: Georgia.-Among several bills now before th Seorgia Legislature, is one to secure to married women, the property possessed by them before marriage. The husband is to have the use and

Women hold the fee of their real estate, at ny rate, unless they choose to give it away. The law probably contemplates the separate use and may require it for the common family use. This law does not go far enough. It should give a wife precisely the same use and control of her property, that the husband has of his. That would be justice and no more.—Cin. Chronicle.

of her husband. If women could only vote, year to year; and further provides for the appolitical parties would be all agog for the redress prepriation of \$2000 out of the Treasury, for the of their grievances.

The Cotton Manufacture, &c.

Year. 1821 1822 1823 1824	Amount. \$7,788,514 10,680,216 8,869,482 9,157,062	Year. 1832 1833 1834 1835 1836	Amount, 10,399,653 7,660,449 11,115,181 15,367,585 17,876,087
1825 1826 1827 1828 1829 1830	12,509,516 8,348,034 9,316,153 10,996,230 8,362,017 7,862,326 19,000,224	1837 1838 1839 1840 1841	11,150,841 5,599,330 14,692,397 6,504,184 11,760,036 9,578,515

Annual average, Annual average of Exports,

Average annual Consumption of Cot tons,
The value of domestic Cottons manufactured in the United States, in 1839, according to the census of 1840 was

2.075.966

1840° was \$46,350,453 The exports of the same, average about 3,000,000 Annual consumption of domestic Cot-Annual consumption of Foreign Cot 8.456,531

"This is exclusive of Domestic Cotton Goods made in families (about \$10,000,000.)

The exports of cotton manufactures from the United States the present year, will show a large

Potal annual consumption of Cottons 51,806,984

increase over former year, will show a large increase over former years. The market for our cotton piece goods promises to be extensive in China, now that the ports of that empire are open for the reception of the manufactures of Europe and America."

An Impartial Judgment.

The Paris correspondent of the National Is telligencer, a Whig in principle, but too remote from party-influences to be blinded in judgment, takes a view of Mr. Clay's Tariff-letter of 13th September, corresponding to our own; for which, as the reader may remember, we were severely censured. "Mr. Clay's letter," he says, "of the 13th September on the tariff question, in answer telligencer, a Whig in principle, but too remote The same recipe will answer for making a D.

Interesting Case.

Letter from Kentucky.

We understand that the validity of the will of the late Elmore Williams is undergoing investing letter from a Kentuckian on our first page.

Letter from a Kentuckian on our first page.

The same recipe will answer for making a D.

Interesting Case.

We understand that the validity of the will of the late Elmore Williams is undergoing investing and then the strength of the country—we were severely. Whise or Democratic papers and then the size Elmore Williams is undergoing investing to the strength of the country—we were severely. Whise or Democratic papers and then the size Elmore Williams is undergoing investing at this way. The nature of the questions in restigated that the validity of the will of the late Elmore Williams is undergoing investing at the season of insanity and improper influence,—questions of insanity and improper influence,—the amount of property involved, near a quarter of a million of dollars; and the theirn of the sipulations of our commercial remained that it is plain, that if this state of things is suffered to continue, the navigation-interest will finally takes a view of Mr. Clay's Tariff-letter of 13th takes a view of Mr. Clay's Tariff-letter of 13th takes a view of Mr. Clay's Tariff-letter of 13th takes a view of Mr. Clay's Tariff-letter of 13th takes a view of Mr. Clay's Tariff-letter of 13th takes a view of Mr. Clay's Tariff-letter of 13th takes a view of Mr. Clay's Tariff-letter of 13th takes a view of Mr. Clay's Tariff-letter of 13th takes a view of Mr. Clay's Tariff-letter of 13th takes a view of Mr. Clay's Tariff-letter of 13th takes a view of Mr. Clay's Tariff-letter of 13th takes a view of Mr. Clay's Tariff-letter of 13th takes a view of Mr. Clay's Interest to 4th the Herald takes a view of Mr. Clay's Interest view of Mr. Clay'

and array in deadly entire against each other the meants are raised every thing. The Anti-slavery most in gainst each other the meants are raised every thing. The Anti-slavery most inference of the Ministry of the Control of the Co as running Reform to death-and there really seems some danger that this Post office Reform movement may be killed by the ultraism of some of its advocates.

The exchanges between publishers of newspa

pers have little or nothing to do with the delays of the mails; so that the restriction proposes would be of little or no advantage on this score; the cost of transportation would be scarcely affected, for the same extent of route would have to be travelled. And as for the gain to the Department, that would be beneath notice.

A newspaper establishment is not so profitable a concern, that its conductors would feel overanxious to contribute hundreds of dollars yearly to the Post-office, for the sake of procuring intelligence for acommunity which should impose tax upon every source of information.

Restrict the franking privilege-prevent the mail from being overloaded with the mammoth It cannot be denied that there is a strong dis- sheets of the East-and moderately reduce the osition in a large portion of our countrymen to rates of postage,-and you have accomplished pay homage to rank. A titled stranger, travel- everything that can be accomplished till slavery ling among us, seldom fails to turn the heads of is abolished, and the depopulated, thriftless many of the dwellers in our cities; and, if in South, with its bad roads and high fares, is filled addition he has signalized himself, by certain up with a people more bent on making highways, acts, no matter what their moral qualities or eft canals and railroads, than on boasting their lofty fects, he becomes the subject of extravagan virtues and inherited chivalry.

State of Cuba.

A correspondent of the Savannah Republican strong demonstrations of regard, as if he had done writing from Havana, under date of Nov. 24. signal service to this country, or mankind. We represents the state of the island as entirely tranare not aware that either owes him a special debt quil under the new Governor-General. He is a of gratitude. The following pithy reference is friend to the planting interest, and every thing is made to the matter by the Paris correspondent of said to be in the most flourishing condition. But, the prosperity of these slaveholding countries is always delusive. The same writer incidentally discloses a fact which has volumes of meaning. contemplates relieving the planting interest by a reduction of the export-duties-but the writer for more!!

prosperity.

Congress.

SENATE, Decem. 14.-We notice that on this day several petitions were presented for indemnity to certain individuals for losses sustained in Florida. One was a memorial from William de Peyster and Alfred M. Cruger, praying to be renunerated for a slave lost in Florida. presume, was the character of the other petitions.

Right! there is neither sense, justice, nor de- struction, and report the probable cost necessary ency, in making the wife the mere appendage to remove it, and keep the navigation clear from survey &c. The navigation of the Red River is important chiefly to Louisiana-and the obstruction here is hardly an evil, general in its bearings affecting several of the States. But Southern strict-constructionists, are not over-scrupulous as to the power of the General Government, to interfere in local matters, when they are to be the

The several portions of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury were referred to approriste committees

A resolution was passed requesting the Secretary of the Navy to transmit to the Senate the plan of a dock, marine railway, or other suitable work, such as shall afford the greatest facilities for the construction and thorough repair of ships of war at the Navy yard at Pensacola. f war at the Navy yard at Pensacola.

Mr. Burnell's death was announced by Mr. Do American Depart, in 1843

Sates; when the Senate passed the usual resoluons, and adjourned. House, Decem. 14.-Mr. Adams announced

with great feeling the death of Mr. Burnell, and concluded by offering resolutions of respect &c. The House then adjourned.

The Apology.

The Cincinnati Gazette makes a general pology for the insertion of such articles in its olumns, as we commented upon the other day. t says, "We have given for several days extracts 1839 from various papers touching the course of this 1840 (the Liberty) party. Our object in so doing has peen to excite the reflection of honest men, of all sides, on the subject. We do not in every instance adopt the views presented, much less endorse any impeachment of motive, or language of a hostile and intemperate character." Very well. But, since the object of our neighbor is to excite the reflection of honest men of all sides, to exerts the renection in the case of the

Friday, December 22, 1843. Expenditures of Government.

It will be noticed by the careful observer of fect, would save hardly the cost of the necessa-

purposes six millions, eight hundred and fifty thousands, for the peace establishment? The Navy alone costs more than all the Government be-sides, excepting the army, fortifications, &c. Is this right? Is it necessary?

We know the maxim-"In peace prepare for war." But, allowing it to be just, is it the best way to prepare for war, to exhaust our resources in a time of profound peace? Might not every purpose of security be gained, by a smaller military establishment-a reduced naval armament? Could not the honor of our flag be maintained at aless expense than nine millions of dollars annually?

Let the people look into this matter. They will see that it is not so much the honor of our privilege—a fair discrimination among newspaflag, as the security of our own coast, that costs so pers as to size and weight-and the enactment of much money. Last year, the Home Squadron, laws sufficient to prevent systematic contraband nsisted of one razes, three sloops of war, four conveyance of mail matter. brigs, and one schooner, in all nine vessels. For tire naval force! To protect our coast, an establishment is required of three frigates, six sloops, What! has such security ever been demanded by road-making, and letter-writing. the inhabitants of the coast above the Chesapeake? Never! But, the slave states demand t. Our 'peculiar institutions' render us peculiar-

ly liable to the incursions of a foreign foe, and therefore we must have a Home Squadron, one fourth of the whole United States Marine, to bulwark the weakness produced by Slavery! This explains why Mr. Calhoun, and his Southern asociates are continually lauding the Navy, as the arm of our strength: while eager for retrenchment in other branches of the public service, they go for steadily increasing our naval force. Now, we have no objection to giving secu ity to all parts of our country-but, it is right

that our citizens should see what causes our heavy burthens. They may perhaps begin to inremarks, "the difficulty will be to find a corres- quire whether they have nothing to do with Slaponding source to meet the consequent deficit in very, when it taxes them so many millions every the gross revenue, for that must be made up— year, for its security. And possibly they may see, of display and etiquette." that there is no small presumption in the attempt of slaveholders to extend and perpetuate Slavery for a man to augment his influence, is to act in This does not look exactly like a high-toned by the annexation of Texas, when already nearly accordance with his professions. Mr. Everett one-fourth of our naval force is required to guard goes to Britain, as a representative of American the slave states against the hostility which it at once invites and exposes them to.

Mail-Transportation.

Post Master General the following tables in re- man. This he owes to his principles, to the gard to the amount of annual transportation of country he represents, and to the oppressed peothe mail, its cost, number of Post-offices &c. for ple whose earnings are taken from them to sus-1842, and 1843, each year ending June 30th.

Ann. Transp. Cost. \$3,110,783 34,835,991 35,252,808 2,976,284 416,814 Dec. \$134,499

Total expenditures and revenue of Departnent as follows: Expenditures. \$4,975,370,42 4,374,713,75 Revenue \$3,546,246,14 4,295,925,43

\$250,320,70 \$600,656,67 It will be seen that had the expenditures of the Department in 1843 equalled those of the prece-

ding year, there would have been a deficit of nearly \$700,000. That we may have a complete view of the rel ative cost and revenue of the English and American Post offices, we annex the following tables,

although they were substantially given in our article some weeks since on Post office Reform. Amount of annual transportation in Do in United States

Annual expenses of English De-Gross Income of English Depart-\$11,421,907 ment in 1838
Do American Depart, in 1843

Net Revenue of English Depart-Do American Depart, in 1843 The following table exhibits the cost of man-

rates, the last two, under the new system of low rates—each year ending January 5th. \$3,296,486 | 1841 3,633,595 | 1842 \$6,930,081 The following table exhibits the

net revenue for four years, as above. \$7,765,648 | 1841 7,842,067 | 1842 The minimum, it will be seen, was in 1841 .-Since then the revenue has begun to in crease a

The following table shows the number of letters mailed in one week preceding November 24, 1839, under the old rates and also in one week preceding April 24, 1842, under the new rates.

Under old rates

2 per cent; while the number of letters passing population would be only 21 per cent. In Scot-through the Post office, had multiplied at the rate land, the Irish immigrants constitute about 5 per

Report of the Post-Master General.

We have given this document an attentive ex-

WHOLE NO. 379

amination, and deem it an able report. At one sime we felt half-inclined to censure the Post public affairs, that the various schemes of re-trenchment generally proposed by politicians, are really insignificant, and, if carried into ef-ward to him the whole case, we are prepared to award to him the credit of having acted with fe

the questions connected with this subject which it will be the duty of the Representatives of the of mail service is greater than the country requires? If not greater, can it be performed at less expense? Whether at the same or less expense, shall it be paid out of the Treasury, or by the postage on mail matter?

We apprehend, that under prement circu ces, with a Government in debt, and a yearly deficit in the revenue, Congress will hesitate long before it adopts the changes, which a portion of our fellow citizens so earnestly requires.

For one, we go for a moderate reduction of the rates-a restriction, not abolition of the franking

Further than this, we do not think it would be the service of the ensuing year, the squadron is safe to go-until the population of the West beto be sixteen vessels, one fourth nearly of our enexpensive; and until the waste places of the South shall be renewed, and re-populated by a two steamers, and five brigs and schooners! - free people, enterprising, intelligent, and good at

Republicanism in Courts.

Republicanism should carry abroad, the simplicity which marks it at home. It can do as much against Royalty, by consistent demeanor, as ardent declamations about the rights of man. Mr. Weed, in describing the Queen's passage through London, says that he observed in the procession. our minister Mr. Everett, with his daughter, "in a bright yellow coach, with coachmen and outriders in rich livery, and Mr. E. himself (instead of the plain republican garb with which Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and Jay used to appear on such occasions,) in full court dress, with gold and embroidery." Mr. Weed expresses some displeasure at this, "though it is certain" he says, "that the American minister has acquired great popularity here, and perhaps augments his influence by his conformity in matters

republicanism. To us, his conformity to the frivolities and ridiculous pageantry of a court, seems like a sacrifice of principle. An American minister should stand up before Royalty, in the We have compiled from the Report of the simplicity and plainness of an American gentle-

> tain the hollow splendor of a rapacious aristocra-No. P. O. cy. The vice and weakness of the English peo-13,733 ple is idolatry of rank. Americans abroad, wheth-13,814 er holding official stations or not, might exert a most wholesome influence in this respect by living out republican principles-and by showing their sympathy rather with the untitled classes, than with the aristocracy. They certainly should strive to exercise some kind of a healthful influence, in return for the moral lessons they are now receiving from their English brethren, on the subject of repudiation.

Both Sides of the Question.

The writer in the Southern Literary Messenger. quoted vesterday, says-"To those lofty virtues which, in the time of the Plantagenets-the old Baronial days of England-when the feudal system was in its full vigor, grew out of the relation of Lord and Vassal, between which, and the relations existing between master and slave, in the Southern States, no slight resemblance may be 20.000,000 traced-they (slaveholders) lay an especial claim." A Georgia paper, commenting upon Alison's

history, says-

"It is the principle of equality at which Eng-ieh writers aim their envenomed shafts; and flimsy indeed are the arguments by which their \$11,421,907
\$4,295,925

\$7,965,648

Nothing.

cost of man-

The following table exhibits the cost of man-agement of the English Post office, for four years —the first two years, under the old system of high The attempt is vain to enervate its energystem its progress, as hopeless as the erection of a barrier to human improvement." One is writing of Democracy-the other of Slavery; but both doubtless are unspotted Demo-

crats-Democrats of that school, in which certain amount of English writers find the rankest poison in which to dip the shafts they use against the "Principle \$2,322,370 of Equality." But, the Georgian is an unwitting prophet against himself. "The attempt is vain to enervate its energy—(the energy of this Principle-) to stem its progress, as hopeless as the erection of a barrier to human improvement." Therefore we expect to see a Liberty party in Georgia, one of these days.

The Population-returns of Great Britain show little internal emigration. The population of England, (exclusive of Wales) in 1841, number-2,343,540 ing about 15,000,000,comprised only 102,000 per-Or not quite 2½ fold. So then, comparing the sons born in Scotland, 284,000 born in Ireland, year 1839, of the old system, with the year 1842 Adding to these the whole number of those who under the new, the cost of the Department increas- did not specify their birth, the proportion of imed 36.6 per cent, and its revenue decreased, 190 migrants from Scotland and Ireland in the whole

Histories, once little else than ar e'books of kings;' in enlightened countries, soon to be, simply, 'books of people.' Crowned heads must come to a level with those of And I canno others mortals, even before they reach the two countries grave; so that the multitude may sing of foreible manner their living princes, as our puritan ancestors used to sing of the state of kings in death: "The tall, the wise, the reverend heads

mid heaps of pamphlet reports of societies,

highways and hedges to seek out the poor, Such resentments last, and are transmitted maimed, halt, and blind, has been working like leaven in society for 1800 years, and p. 97.

rights.

The Irish Repeal-Agitation is but one of the many ten thousand convulsions which are to free mankind from every master exemples.

The Irish Repeal-Agitation is but one of cibly written; and to show that "the Union" is the crowning act of the Irish policy of the English parliament. cept Jesus Christ. And in this light, chiefly, it merits the attention of christians; while, at the same time its singular novelty attracts the curious and its deep, acknowledged importance, justly engages the pro-

Ireland, less in surface than the state of Ohio, by nine thousand square miles, is now occupied by 30,000 British troops. O'Connell is under an indictment which took 70 hours in the reading, and is held to bail to answer the charge of Conspiracy in the sum of £1000. Joseph Sturge and the complete Suffrage association who represent the po-litical sentiments of at least four-fifths the male population of England, have held large with the repealers; and declaring the English and Irish people to be one in sentiment, as they are one in suffering oppression from the same oligarchy about the British throne.

It appears, however, from correspondent of the London Times for October 7th, writing from Ireland, that the Queen's troops have lately had the privilege of letting the blood of a country boy whom a soldier mortally wounded by stabbing him in the groin. The soldier however, did not intend to kill the boy, but aimed his blow at a woman, who, tion and her sex, had been railing at the soldiers and encouraging the children to bespatter them with mud, while the men looked on laughing without leaving their work.

The fact is, those regiments are sent to people pre-determined not to rise, as a fixed his own child," or even bein principle of the sounties. Who have no real his own children. Penalties pons, and, what is more, are determined not to take any, except such as desperation may give them when their lives are attacked.— And, to make the group still more strange and fantastic; five millions of the repealers sent to Ireland to maintain the legislative feet of the English King.
union of that country with England, and thus not only, never hear preach; but whose person they hate; whose souls they believe will be damned; and of whom, a large proporever. tion do not even live in the Island! and most of whom drink freely the intoxicating liquor complete this military, moral, and politicospiritual medley: the church which is seeking to bless Ireland after this fashion is, by her own decision, the only true uncorrupted church of Christ, and her clergy the genuine successors of his apostles! Surely when the men, the motives, the characters, principles, interests, and aims, both real and retended which are meeting and clashing in the Irish agitation are taken in atla glance; it will be

sion or absurdity is not represented there. But the point which we are interested

difficult to imagine what element of confu-

lege professor from Dublin, a dissenting which was then just ending, been fully be-minister from Belfast, a Roman Catholic fore their eyes. Patrick must therefore own minister from Belfast, a Roman Catholic Priest from South Ireland, and an Orangeman from Ulster; all of whom went strong by for "the repeal;" while all connected with the English Government, or rather the Peel Administration by office, or expectation, or friends; all beneficed Clergymen who are in favor of "things as they are," and all editors and shop-keepers in the pay of either of the above parties, are endless in their dependent of the Parliament, and the Irish people being in danger of looking after their own affairs, the American war also being ended in 1783, the profound attention and the above parties, are endless in their dependent of the English Government and the English Gover

March, says; "I satisfied myself that the miscrete of Ireland do not arise from misgoreries of Ireland do not arise from misgoreries of Ireland do not arise from misgoreries and letter applies to Mr. O'Connell the general charge against Roman Catholics, of making their "religious spinions," though O'Connell has been seen, on the floor of parliament, defending the rights of Protestants against Protestant oppressors; and it will be difficult to point out a single measure of all that O'Connell has supported in forty year's public life, contrary to his professed cardinal doctrine of equal and exact justice to every man of every clime and oreed and color.

Ireland with England which is now sought to be repealed.—

That act simply annihilates the Irish Parliament; and now after 43 years experience of that care of the Entish Parliament; and now after 43 years experience of that care of their religious opinions," though O'Connell has been seen, on the floor of parliament, defending the rights of Protestants against Protestant oppressors; and it will be difficult to point out a single measure of all that O'Connell has supported in forty year's public life, contrary to his professed cardinal doctrine of equal and exact justice to every man of every clime and creed and color.

It would seem that a demand so reasonable and protection of the propor on Foreign Relations, who dome finings, and bottle as above.

Maderia—Same as the Sherry, with an additional quart of water and a pair of old leather slippers.

Pickis.—Walk home from a ball on a wet high twith pumps on.—Uncle Sam.

(**P by the Dayton Journal we learn that the Waolen Foctory belonging to Messrs.

D. M. & G. Cartis, was totally consumed on Friday morning last. The building was insured to the amount of \$2,000. Messre.

It would seem that a demand so reasonable as a supported in forty year's public life, contrary to his professed cardinal doctrine of equal and exact justice to every hand and the propor and the whole for a day with a cast off boot, and some finings,

ligently of this Irish controversy, I will give a brief sketch of the treatment Ireland has received at the hands of England, including a history of the act of Union of 1800 which O'Connell is now seeking to repeal.

And I cannot present the relation of the

forcible manner, than by quoting a paragraph from the learned and philosophical Villiers, who says in his protound work on the Protestant Reformation—

"The Reformation, which has been a

benefit to other countries, was the most grievous of scourges to unfortunate Ireland Even in England the "Court Register" is giving way before "the census;" "royal prerogative" is fading before the "right of suffrage:" palace-yarditournaments and fests of knights and noblemen, long since passed away, are supplied by the exploits of the "caucus" and "the hustings; and volumes of heraldry, and nobility are overlooked among the processors wanted them to be Protestants. Their chains became, consequently, heavier: their Island was filled with rapacious English, who possessed themselves of almost all the estates. The consequently, heavier: their Island was filled with rapacious English, who possessed themselves of almost all the estates. The

mid heaps of pamphlet reports of societies, minutes of conventions, associations, and leagues: so that even h monarchial countries, the claims of the cottage on human attention are fast rivalling those of the throne.

Yet, interesting as this fact is, its cause is still more so.

Ever since the Savior of the world appears to the societies of almost all the estates. The despair of these infuriated men, at length broke out with fury in 1641. The consequence was, a massacre through the Island of upwards of 100,000 protestants. Cromwell afterwards took vengeance on them, and gave nearly the whole of Ireland to his soldiers. William III. founded a legal and peared on earth "in the form of a servant" constitutional tyranny. The Catholics were who had "not where to lay his head," the eyes of mankind have been gradually drawn from the highest, and fixed upon the lowest conditions of humanity. And the example and they have revenged themselves like barof those who went by command of God into barians whenever an opportunity has offered birthways and hedges to seek out the poor,

To justify the present efforts of the Irish for the "Repeal," it will only be necessary for me to establish what Villiers has so forwith double efficacy teaching their duties to oppressors, and to the oppressed their

English parliament.
The Irish national records run back into fable, and vanish totally somewhere near the time of Christ. In 1155, Henry II, of England, obtained a bull from Pope Adrian, granting him possession of all Ireland, but the Irish, not seeing clearly how the Pope could give away what did not belong to him, would not give up their country till 14 years after, when the Earl of Pembroke subdued

four counties. By degrees, the English dominion enlarged until 1361, when the temper of the English toward the Irish, was shown by an act of Parliament, forbidding intermarriage with them, and even prohibiting the use of their language! Thus early did the English show male population of England, nave not Leimeetings in Birmingham, Preston and Leilonged to the Irish, but their money. Is it
cester denouncing the course of the Governwonderful that the Irish should have refused
wonderful that the Irish should have refused to receive the Protestant religion from such

In 1495, the celebrated statute of Drogheda, called Poyning's law, made it impos-The singularity of the movement is, that sible for a Parliament to meet in Ireland, or Sir Robert Peel's 30,000 bayonets, now that having met, to propose any law to be enthey are in Ireland, can find nothing to stab except unarmed men, women, and children. cense. This law fixed the grasp of the English government firmly upon the throat rish enterprise, industry and wealth.

The use which was made of this enormous power was equally enormous. Under the 3d William, the law styled "An act to prevent the farther growth of Popery," entitled any heir of a Roman Catholic who should declare himself Protestant, to acquire the usting to the double delicacy of her situa- property of his father's estate, leaving the ather only a life-use of it; thus bribing the thoughtless and eager youth to unnatural violence upon the parent, under the pretence of religion! "The Popish father was prohibited, under penalty of £500, from educating his own child," or even being guardian to of the agitation; who have no wea- against protestants marrying papists. Roman Catholics were made incapable of buy-ing land, or holding long leases; and were really allowed no connection with the soil but to till it!

But an unjust statute cuts two ways, and whom this drunken soldiery are sent to keep wounds the oppressor as well as the oppress-in order are temperance tee-totallers, who, ed. In the strong language of a late anonywhen they forsook whiskey laid by what they deemed their last and only luxury, for the preceding facts, The Protestants public good. And, to crown the whole, those 30,000 soldiers; every one of whom according to the doctrine of the English church is a regenerated man; most of them Such savage legislation led to its own vio-bloated with vice, all of them ruffianised by lation, and the Papists began meekly to lift their trade of blood; dishumanized by an en-listment of 21 years, and roving from bar-dust into which they had been ground. rack to barrack through the whole zone of Nothing can exceed the lowliness of the the British population:—this soldiery is first address which they dared to lay at the

secure to the Irish people the blessings of the protestant religion, by compelling them part of your Majesty's subjects; yet by no to support a numerous clergy whom they, industry, by no honest endeavors on our part industry, by no honest endeavors on our part is it possible for us to acquire or hold almost any secure or permanent property whatso-

"By the laws now in force in this kingdom. a son, however undutiful or profligate, shall which the meanest Irish peasant has ab-jured. But one circumstance is wanting to ed religion deprive the Roman Catholic father of free and full possession of his

estate." And they close an enumeration of the most revolting oppressions with earnestly beseeching his Majesty, "That it might not be considered an instance of presumption or discontent, that they had thus ad ventured to lay open to his Majesty, a small part of their uncommon sufferings." y's civil wars of Ireland, It. 287.

At last, the Protestants of north Ireland South; and, in 1782, the year before the to know respecting this struggle between peace of England with this country which the English Government and the Irish rerlish Government and the Irish re-onded the American revolution, they procured On which side does justice lie! In the repeal of "Poynings law," above referpeal is, On which side does justice he:

the repeal of Troyling short, ought "THE UNION" to be repealed or red to, and made the Irish Legislature independent of the English Parliament. In this On both sides of the Atlantic almost every possible shade and variety of opinion on estants urging the complete emancipation this subject is strongly held, and warmly of the Catholics." And though they did advocated; and men lean to one side or the not attain what they asked; they did secure other as their principles, or their interest to a Roman Catholic the important privilege incline to power in the few, or the resistances of owning a horse worth \$25! It is not of that power by the many. Ireland however to be supposed, however, that Parliament er, is well nigh unanimous for the repeal. I would have made this grand concession, conversed with a Quaker from Cork; a col-

ors and shop-keepers in the pay or either of the above parties, are endless in their denunciations of O'Connell and Repeal."

A like difference of opinion prevails in this country. Dr. Durrin, whose letters from Europe were received with favor in this and other places; in a letter much commended by the "Cincinnati Gazette" of last March, says; "I satisfied myself that the misseries of Ireland do not arise from missor- to be repealed:—

what may be said upon every thing."

The arguments used against the repeature: That the Irish people have consented to the Union, and it is law.—That the Union has been a blessing to Ireland, and not curse.—And, finally, that the Irish cannot be a said the property of the word. take care of themselves! or in the words of the London Times Editor, Oct. 7.—
"When the Irish peasant really shows symptoms of knowing his own interest, it will be time to talk of putting him in charge with it!"

Now the first of these arguments is false: the second is absurd, and the third,

The Irish people never consented that their legislature should annihilate itself.— The members were chosen to make laws for Ireland; not to deprive Ireland of the lawmaking power. The nation gave then what power they had to serve the country not destroy it—and they could no more de-cide that Ireland should no longer be a country, than the babe can determine that its other, who nurses it, shall not be a woman, drawing as he does all the little strength which he has from her breast. No. When the "act of Union" was perpetrated, Mr. Pitt had 40,000 British bayonets in Ireland to pass the law, as Sir Robert Peel has 30,-000 there now to keep it passed. And though martial law was proclaimed, and no one could freely attend a public meeting which the government opposed; though Mr. John Mason was hunted out of the country of Kerry, for putting out an address in a pa-per calling on the people to petition against "the Union;" though bribery and intimidation were here carried to an extent almost unparalleled in the annals of corruption £8000 being the standard price paid for

single vote, yet twenty-seven out of 32, (the whole number) of counties petitioned strongly against the Union!
Well might Mr. Saurin say, "You may make the Union binding as a law, but you cannot make it obligatory on conscience.— It will be obeyed so long as England strong, but resistance to it will be, in the abstract, a duty, and the exhibition of that resistance will be a mere question of pru-

And as to the benefits which the Union has conferred on Ireland: if a people are not permitted to be their own judges of what blesses and what curses them; it is suffi-cient on this point to say, that before the Union, Ireland had none, or next to no public debt. Now, she must help pay the interest of 800 millions! Before the Union, Irish taxes were two and a half millions .-Now, six millions, with an unknown amount of indirect imposts. And while her taxes have been more than trebled, her foreign trade, by which she was enabled to Mr. O'Connell said he had understood that

"with tears in their eyes."

But the pretension that the Irish peasantry are wild and savage,—that they show no symptoms of knowing their interest, and that therefore it is right for other men to manage those interests, at their own discretion, and, by consequence, for their own use; the pretence is too monstrous to find lodgment in any brain but that of a tyrant. If the impious and false allegation were true, it would still be a fair question whether the lrish peasant might not as well shed his own feathers as to be plucked bare by his English own hands than in the hands of anotherin the condition of a freeman than in the

state of a slave.

To the light of this great truth, the na tions which have long slept, are awaking and the seers of humanity, the prophets of the coming reign of justice, have already rejoiced in the brightness of its rising:

They long have gazed, and gazing deem

One realm of peace the universe become, Mankind a brotherhood, and Earth a hon

Trickery in Trade. Magazine, contains an interesting memoir of Gideon Lee, from which we derive the fol lowing anecdote, illustrative of his own fair dealings, and of the usual effect of trickery in trade. No man more thoroughly despi-sed dishonesty than Gideon Lee; and he used to remark. No trade can be sound, that is not beneficial to both parties, to the buyer as well as to the seller. A man may tain a temporary advantage by selling an article for more than it is worth; but the very effect of such operations must recoil on him self, in the shape of bad debts and increase risks. A person with whom he had some transactions, once boasted to him, that he had on one occasion obtained an advantage over such a neighbor; and "To-day," sai he, 'I have obtained one over you.' 'Well' said Gideon Lee, "that may be; and if you will promise never to enter my house again will give you that bundle of goat-skins.' The man made the promise, and took them Fifteen years afterwards, he walked into Gideon Lee's office. At the instant of seeing him he exclaimed, "You have violated our word; pay me for my goat-skins."—
"Oh," said the man, "I am quite poor, and have been very unfortunate since I saw you." "Yes," said Gideon, "and you always will be poor; that miserable desire for over-reaching others must ever keep you

WONDERFUL RESULT OF ENTERPRISE. The two principal partners in one of the greatest banking houses in the world, probably the largest discounters of bills, were both servants in the outset of their and blacked their employer's boots. The paper which they now discount, amounts to four hundred millions a year. Almost all their decisions are made by one of these men, who is so familiar with his business, and the responsibility of business men, that he runs a handful of acceptances through his time than a bank teller pays his bank notes for a check. The resources of the house are so vast, that the Bank of England has ound itself quite unable to dictate to them, or to indulge in rivalry with them. One of the partners, it is said upon good authority, is in the habit of giving away, from his share of the prohfits, a hundred thousan dollars annually.—Journal of Commerce.

TO MAKE PORT WINE .- Take logwood hips 2 lbs., rusty nails & lb., white vinegar 1 pint, water 2 quarts, treacle \(\frac{1}{2} \) lb., simmer the whole for an hour, then set to cool, and

strain the bottle.
SHERRY.—Take brown vinegar 1 quart moist sugar 2 lbs., water 4 quarts—simmer he whole for a day with a cast off boot, add tome finings, and bottle as above.

MADZIRA.—Same as the Sherry, with an additional quart of water and a pair of old

Tuesday December 96, 1843.

"Still Harping on my Danghter." Our Whig friends have but one argument against the organization of a Liberty party, and that they dote on more than Polonious did upon his daughter. "Upon examination," says the Gazette of the election returns we find that among the Locos, the following members were elected candidates, or giving to these men their votes."

We do not find fault with this—their integrity. We do not find fault with this—of Even Anti-slavery questions and their coordinate continues the Locos, the following members were elected candidates, or giving to these men their votes."

We must protest against one thing—the attempt to lug in the Texas and Anti-slavery questions in such resolutions. In both houses, we demonstrate their integrity. We do not find fault with this—their integrity. We do not find fault with this—of Even Anti-slavery questions in such resolutions. In both houses, we demonstrate their of Georgie, arose and announced the death of Col. John Miller, a representative the Liberty party, and their coordinate continues their organization of the 23d of February last, transmitting a catalogue of backs.

Memorials were then presented, after which mortified at certain judicial opinions and described and announced the death of Col. John Miller, a representative the death of Col. John Miller, a representative the death of Col. John Miller, a representative diagram of the exclusion of Texas, and the abrogation of the exclusion of Texas, and the abrogation of the exclusion of Texas, and the abrogation of the 23d of February last, transmitting a catalogue of backs.

Memorials were then presented, after which mortified at certain judicial opinions and definite control of the catalogue of properties of the death of Col. John Miller, a representative the Liberty party and their conditions in such resolutions in such resolutions in such resolutions of the exclusion of Texas, and the abrogation of the exclusion of Texas, and the abrogation of the exclusion of the exclusi It names the me

predicated. Some of hese men may have been affairs like other men—they feel the pressure of supported by what are called Abolitionists, as the spirit of the age—are subject to the prejudices were some of the Whig candidates—and we supnose Democratic abolitonists have as clear a shaped and colored to a certain extent, by public pose Democratic abolitionists have as clear a right to vote with their party, as Whig abolitionists have, to vote with theirs. But, nane such are Liberty men, and that the Gazette knows right frames the laws which they are bound to ex-

ng-members—we would propound a few ques-rule of moral action established by the Su-preme Being, and which every man for himself is does it know that Whigs would have been elec- bound to ascertain. ted had it not been for a "third party?" Is this It is this liability to error under the pressur had their been no separate organization?

the praty into its original elements, & the absence had affirmed so much; secondly the wisdo would encourage servility in both parties-and both sons, which is an argument of their confid aramount, controlled the two great parties, holding the balance of power between them. Liberty ready subjugated by slaveholding influences, but pride itself on entire exemption? lemands nothing less than the complete, unquestioned supremacy of their principles.

Again-does the Gazette think that the object of the Liberty men is to restore the right of petition? If this were their sole object, separate organization were indeed an absurdity. No! their object is, not to petition, but to elect men who will carry out their will without being humbly prayed to do it. It would be wise, would it themselves, made each man better in his them would hear their humble request, but, to year, & they strive in hope. The time will come ufacture out of the market! when the unflinching representatives of the principles they advocate, will fill the Hall of Repreof petition-but strike down forever, the Power that now tramples upon it. We do not mean of State, whose duty should be, to keep Mr. Sec- thereof imposing a maximum rate of duty of 20 had an evening session, when the discussion was that they will resort to violence, or break down retary advised of the state of the markets; and per cent. ad valorem on imports, discriminating continued upon an amendment moved by Mr. the Constitution: such conduct more befits their antagonists. But they will use the powers vested in Department, so as to be initiated by her into the on the principle of producing revenue only. them by the Constitution, to tear from the Government the parasite which has entwined itself about all its branches, and infused poison into all its operations. They will divorce slavery forever from the Government, and turn it out to take care of itself-leaving it to starve upon its

own resources. The Standing Committees of Congress. The Standing Committees of both Houses of Congress have a great deal to do in preparing and shaping business for that body. Among these, some are far more important than others, such as the Committees on Foreign Relations, Military and Naval Affairs, the Judiciary, Private Land

holding oligarchy almost always contrive to have the control of these Committees-and this is easily understood, when we remember that the presiding officers of both Houses are almost always furnished by the same class.

In the present Congress, Slaveholders are

These consist of five members each. On the Foreign Committee, are two slaveholders, and a determined servile-one of the former being Chairman. The Committee on Military Affairs is we see by the papers that an Anti-Slavery composed of four slaveholders, and one member Tract Society has been formed in New England. Chairman. The Committee on Military Affairs is from the North, one of the former being Chair- with BURRITT, the learned blacksmith, for an edman. The Chairman of the Committee on Naval itorial correspondent. It proposes to issue 52 The House resolved itself into Committee of the in relation to the bill for reducing the compens Affairs is also a slaveholder; and but one out of tracts in the year, written by fifty-two men of Whole on the President's Message, the several tion of members of the General Assemblythe five members composing it, is from a free the best talents. The first number to be issued parts of which were referred to appropriate com-State. The Chairman of the Committee on next month. Indian Affairs is a slaveholder, and the free States, as in the last case, furnish but a single member of it. And the same is true of the Committee on the Judiciary, whose Chairman is also a slaveholder. There are three slaveholders, one servite and one freeman on the Committee on Private Land Claims, whose Chairman is a slaveholder.

The House Committees consist of nine men bers. The Chairmen of the Committees of Ways and Means, on Private Land Claims, on Indian Affairs, on Naval Affairs, on Military Affairs, and on Commerce, are all slaveholders. Four slaveholders and one servile control the business of the Committee of Ways and Means. The same is true of the Committee on Private Land Claims. Two-thirds of the Committee on Military Affairs are slaveholders; five out of the nine on the Committee on Naval Affaire, are from the same class and such too is the proportion on the Con on Foreign Relations, whose chairman, J. C. In ornson, would never have been appointed to his present station, had it not been for his thorough, ntire devotion to the South.

Retrenchment. The New York Sim thinks, as we do, that both n the Army and Navy line, the pruning knife secured the entire confidence of the people in the integrity. We do not find fault with this

E. Charlens

conscientions many the Liberty men "to say wirtually assumed that it can pass no wrong judgwhether their course has been true or a wise ment. Judges are men, and although their posiIN THE HOUSE.—Mr. J. R. INGERSOLL, on leave Where does the Greette get its information that any Liberty man voted for these members?

We deny the assertion and in justice to the Liberty men, we demand the proof upon which it is predicated. Some of these men may have been a first of predicated. Some of these men may have been a first of predicated. Some of these men may have been a first of predicated. Some of these men may have been a first of predicated as a first of predicated and the abrogation of the act of January 95. tion elevates them above many of the influences which tend to warp the opinions of other men, pound-and most judges suffer their notions of As to the other part of the assertion, that by right and wrong to be greatly modified by this running separate candidates, Liberty men elected standard, without due regard to that unerring

party made up entirely of men once Whigs? Does of perverting influences, which, in all important t not comprise almost as many Democrate as questions where we believe vital principles have Whigs? We know this to be a fact in thie State, been violated by judicial decisions, even of the whether the Gazette does or not. And would highest Court known to the country, should lead these Democrats have voted the Whig ticket, us freely to contest their soundness, and to preand their been no separate organization?

sent again and again opportunities for record sidering and revoking them.

would not have elected gag-men had it not been Even Sir Matthew Hale, with his sun-like infor the Liberty party? We shewed a few days tellect and incorruptible integrity, was in bonds since, that the States in which this party had to the popular prejudice of his age concerning acted most vigorously, had diminished their num- witches. He presided at the trial of two poor ber of gag-representatives—while Pennsylvania, women indicted for witcheraft, and at the concluin which the policy of adhering to the old parties sion, without summing up the evidence, left the had been carried out to a great extent, had in- case to the jury, with a short direction, announcreased its gag-vote. Does the Gazette make no cing his belief in the crime of witchcraft. "That allowance for the indirect influence of the Liberty there were such creatures, said he, as witches, he movement upon both the other parties? Dissolve made no doubt at all; for, first the Scriptures of any organization among the friends of Liberty all nations had provided laws against such perwould yield more and more to the Slave Power. of such a crime. And such has been the judg-Slaveholders constitute an Interest in the South, ment of this kingdom, as appears by that act of which has hitherto, on account of its unity, and parliament, which hath provided punishments its fixed policy of making the interests of slavery proportioned to the quality of the offence." The persons were found guilty and executed.

After this, what magistrate will rely too c men have rallied around the Principle of Liberty dently upon his own judgments? People now the very rats were seen leaving the stately and the Interest of Free Labor, and constitute an laugh at the ancient prejudice about witchcraft, Custom-house at Dublin a few weeks before, antagonist party, which will not be satisfied with but there are projudices no less popular and decrease. antagonist party, which will not be satisfied with but there are prejudices no less popular and danholding the balance of power between parties al- gerous among ourselves- and shall the Bench

Alarming Want of Patriotism.

Grave matters are now in agitation betwee the two great political parties. It has been discovered that Col. Sloane, Whig Secretary of State for Ohio, sent his Clerk to purchase paper and sealing-wax in New York, for the use of the State, although paper quite as good could be furnished in Ohio, and sealing-wax a great deal better, be had in the United States! And then, not? for Liberty men to disband, and labor for as if to fill the cupof our tribulation to the brim, master. But it is not true. God, who made not? for Liberty men to disband, and labor for as if to fill the cup of our tribulation to the brim, man and animals capable of taking care of the elevation of men to power, who, to please it leaks out, that J. M. Porter, Democratic Secsatisfy the slaveholders, would reject it! Nonvertised for several thousand yards of French and sense! Are the Liberty men children to be mocked with such triffing? Let the right of petric it is well known that the beauty, durability, and tition be trampled in the dust—it is only for a above all, the cheapness of American calicoes ason. The Liberty men are multiplying every have almost entirely driven those of foreign man-These are terrible charges, and, if sustained,

an alarming lack of common sense. The State the expediency of reporting a bill repealing the animated,—and it seemed to be determined to should appoint a pricer-general to our Secretaries tariff act passed in the year 1842, and in lieu push the bill through with all speed. So they Secretary Porter ought to take his wife into his

for electioneering topics.

Hear Both Sides. In Kentucky, as elsewhere, men take different

an interesting letter from an anti-slavery Kentuckian. Here follows an extract from an article by a pro-slavery Kentuckian, who, after

having paid a visit to Cincinnati, thus gives uterance to his disgust in the Danville Tribune. "I have thought that if I lived in a free State would probably be an Abolitionist, but no. I have found the difference between a free State troduced at a subsequent day for the organiza- from engaging in stock-jobbing and brokenge. Claims, Indian Affairs; and the Committee of and a slave State to be only in name. In Ohio they have white slaves—we have black ones. In A motion to print 5000 copies of the President's was then ordered to be engrossed—39 to 29. At was then ordered to 29. At was then ordered to 29. At was then ordered to 29. At was the at the contract of the properties of evates the black to a gentleman, and makes the whites menials-hewers of wood and drawers of

Poor fellow! he must feel unpleasant. The Kentucky Yeoman with cutting irony remarks, referred to the Committee on Finance. Mr. was then moved—a call of the House movedchairmen of twelve out of the twenty principal that said article "exhibits excellent good sense, Foster brought in a bill to establish a Navy Yard an adjournment moved. The last motion failed and proves its writer to be a true-hearted Ken-

Anti-Slavery Tract Society.

was chosen President of the City Council, and moved by Mr. Thomasson of Kentucky, to this Township trustees, that they hold their office JONAH MARTIN, Recorder. Mr. Martin thanked effect. that this subject be referred to a select for three years, one to be elected every year. the Whig Council for choosing "a Locofoco Re- Committee of nine members. Mr. Wise accept- The resolution, instructing our Senators,

Domestic Matters.

rived, and asked by resolution, that the City pay charges on the same, amounting to \$53. Reso-

hour of the night.

Young says somewhere, that misfortunes love a train—they never come alone. The following State political Conventions are appointed for the following days. Tyler Con

ceived from the President of the United States, use in so much bloviation. made in compliance with a resolution of the 23d We must protest against one thing the

ref by the Liberty men maning to the unter working of a pointer street of the series o

given, introduced the following resolution, which

Mr. Houston gave notice of his intention to of-

fer a bill to reduce and graduate the price of public lands in favor of occupants and cultivators.

Mr. Minor of Georgia announced the death of his colleague MR. MILLEN—and after the appropriate resolutions were adopted the House ading printed. House bill no. 3 to repeal of ourned until Monday. The Intelligencer of the 15th contains the report of the Secretary of War. House, Decem. 16 .- The Speaker annou he Committee on the rules and order of proceedings of the House-and singularly enough Mesers. Wise, Adams, Dromgoole and C. J. In. gersoll were put in company, It would have een decent to appoint Mr. Adams chairman, but it was natural that the speaker should appoint Mr. Wise.

The Treasury Report was referred to the Com nitte of Ways and Means.

The House then went into the election of chaplain. On the second ballot, Rev. J. S. Tinsley, a Baptist, was chosen.

Mr. Tibbats gave notice of his intention to in roduce a bill to authorize the purchase of the reidue of the stock held by individual stockhold. ers in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, and to make the navigation thereof free of

Adams from citizens of New York, praying that that State might be dissolved from all further connexion with slavery. The Speaker decided that it came within the 21st rule (old edition.) Mr. Adams submitted that petitions of similar

mport had been ruled during the administration of Mr. Speaker White, not to fall within its provisions. The speaker then recurred to the Journal for the purpose of ascertaining the fact, pending which, and to give him an opportunity to investigate the subject, the House adjourned. In SENATE, Dec. 18 .- The President of the Sen-

ate laid before the body a message fromthe Dep. f War, covering a report showing the expense of the national armories, and the arms manufactured therein, from the 30th of September, 1842, to the close of the half fiscal year ending on the 3d June. 1843. Also, from the same Department, a commu-

nication made in compliance with a resolution of he Senate of the 23d of February last, covering a catalogue of the library of said Department. MR. McDuffie gave notice of his intention to

bring in a bill to revive the Compromise act, and made a speech of some length. modifying the duties on imports in accordance wth the spirit of that act. House. Dec. 18 .- Journal read and approved. NAVY YARD AT MEMPHIS .- Mr. Ashe gave

notice of his intention to introduce to-morrow, or at a future day, a bill to establish a navy yard at the city of Memphis, in the State of Tennes-

THE TARIFF.-Mr. Rhett asked leave to offer the following resolution, which was read for in-

Verily, these great parties must be hard-run Rule be suspended, but the House refused to ing to, such bank. If officers of banks are not suspend the Rule. It will be noticed that S. Carolina has com-

riews of slavery & freedom. Yesterday we gave by Mr. McDuffie, and in the House by Mr. Rhett. real difference of opinion. But the amendment few other items may be noticed. Mr. Hunt in- of small bills, was lost-by a strict party was troduced a resolution contemplating an amend- Another amendment to the effect that a stock ment of the Constitution, so as to prohibit the sec- holder should be held individually liable in protial chair. Notice was given of a bill to be in-

water-cleaners of clothes, and brushers of casting vote of the speaker. asting vote of the speaker.

Senate, Dec. 19.—Mr. McDuffie introduced and on the question, shall it pass? Mr. Roudebush his bill to revive the Compromise Act of 1833,- addressed the Chair. The previous question

> at or near the harbor of Memphis, Tennessee. the question was taken, and the bill passed-39 House, Dec. 19.—C. J. Ingersoll made a move- to 27. ment towards having printed an extra number of Senate, Dec. 21.—Various petitions were pre-Kennedy's Report on African Colonization, made sented, in regard to the melioration of the col during the last Congress, but failed. We shall dition of the colored people, and referred to the have something to say of this Report hereafter. Judiciary Committee. Two reports were made mittees.

the Lakes and rivers of the West, be referred to Judiciary Committee to inquire into the Wednesday, December 20th, Mr. STRONG the Committee on Commerce, an amendment was ed this as a modification of his resolution. The requesting our Representatives in Congress to UF Mr. Rust from the Committee on Lighting the subject gave rise to an exciting debate, in which their best efforts to procure an appropriation in City, reported that pipes from the East had ar- the strongest sectional feelings were developed. the National Congress, for the purpose of building The WEST spoke in a tone of defiance. The a bridge over the Ohio river at Wheeling, we Sourn patted her on the back, and set her on to adopted. denounce her Mother, the North. The North, House, Dec. 21.—The Senate resolution, in the It was resolved that the Watchmen cry the defending herself against the charge of hostility lation to the fine of General Jackson, was in to Western interests, was taunted by the South definitely postponed. The Banking bill of with sectionalism. The whole of this most un- House will meet the same fate in the Senate. The pleasant sectional feeling was occusioned by the two bodies are antagonists in all important points, insidious, unjust speeches of Slaveholders, and and we see not why the people's money might an attempt on their part to make interest with not be saved by an adjournment of the Legis Western men.

The committee then arose and reported proress: backwards they might have added : and the House then adjourned.

Ohio Legislature.

a fine opportunity for members to display their best efforts to obtain an appropriation for the ardent patriotism. They were passed by a vote construction of a bridge across the Ohio at Wheelof 19 to 16. Mr. Senator Daws did considera-ble speaking on the occasion, referring to the he-by substituting the word "request," for "instruct." roes and victors of Vittoria, and of Salamanca, A discussion on this point sprung up, which was the walls of Badajoz, the immortal Greeks, and cut short by an adjournment.

ancient Thebes. For one we have no object to the passage of the resolutions, but there is n

duced upon these subjects, separately, and the both houses will unite in protesting against the annexation of Texas, and the abrogation

expenses of public printing.

Mr. Smith, from the standing Banking and the Currency, made a minority ing printed. House bill no. 3 to repeal com laws relating to Banking and revive and tend the charters of certain banks, was refer to a committee of one-Mr. Hawking

Resolutions urging upon Congress the re-nu ment of General Jackson's fine, were indef

Senate, Dec. 19. The subject of the delin quencies of the Clerks of several counties, who had not furnished abstracts of the free white male inhabitants was presented by Mr. Hazeltine in a series of resolutions. The Clerk of the Son ate was directed to inform the said Clerks of their delinquencies, and request immedian turns. A proposition was then made to ine tute suits against them, when the whole subin was referred to Mr. Disney, as a com

Resolutions were introduced in relation to the expediency of calling the attention of Congress to the necessity of a bridge over the Ohio at Wheeling. They were laid on the table.

House, Dec. 19 .- The bill to incornorate Newark Fire Company, No 1, was reported back. with the individual liability clause stricken on and in this form passed by a vote of 38 to 31 SENATE, Decem. 20 .- Afteynoon .- An answer relative to the cost of public printing was receive

ed from the Auditor of State.

Rusiness unimportant House, Dec. 19-Afternoon-The petition for the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati for time to settle their business, after the expiration of the charter, in 1844, was referred to the com

on Banks and the Currency. Senate, Dec. 20 .- Several bills of the House not printed, came up for consideration. M Disney said that he had made up his mind to vote against every bill, without a single exception which was not printed. After some warm di cussion, they agreed to print the bill under con

sideration. House, Dec. 20 .- There was a sprinkling debate on the bill to revive and extend the cha ters of certain banks named therein. Mr. Ew ing moved its indefinite postponement.

House, Decem. 20 .- Afternoon .- The bill to te peal certain laws relating to banking was debated. Mr. Archbold objected, because it did not prohibit the issue of small notes, and repudiate the individual liability principle. The motion to postpone indefinitely was lost, yeas 29, nays 39. Some verbal alterations were adopted on motion of M Hawkins. An amendment moved by Mr. Lawrence, designed to oblige the banks to have all their capital stock paid in, in gold and silver, was lost-32 yeas, 37 nays. An attempt to engraft Resolved. That the Committee of Ways and the individual liability principle upon the bill, between this maximum and the duties imposed Lawrence, making it a penitentiary offence for on the principle of producing revenue only.

Objection being made, Mr. R. moved that the convert to his own use, the property of or belongthus liable already, they ought to be-but, if they are, we do not exactly see what objection ther menced her attact on the Tariff Bill of 1842, would be to making assurance doubly sure. It is both in the Senate and House-in the Senate useless to make party-questions where there is no House, Dec. 18th. - In addition to what we sta- was lost - 39 to 30. Another amendment restrict ted yesterday of the proceedings of Congress, a ing the power of the banks, in regard to the issue ond election of the same person to the Presiden--38 to 29. An amendment to prohibit the banks Message in the German language gave rise to a tempts were then made to adjourn, without set protracted debate, and innumerable motions to cess. Moved that the bill be read a third time, amend: and at last was laid on the table by the Monday pext. Lost. Moved that it be read a third time, now, Carried. The bill was read,

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with various amendments.

To a resolution that so much of it as related to A resolution was adopted, instructing pediency of so amending the law in relation to

ture instanter. It is already self-vetoed.

Senate, Dec. 22 .- Unimportant business. House, Dec. 22-Several petitions presented, pray ing the Assembly for the passage of a law to regulate the practice of medicine. The Senste resolution, in relation to instructing our Senators Senate, Dec. 18.—Resolutions urging upon Con-resolution, in relation to instructing our Senators,

We have occasionally called attention to the vaunting strain in which Southerners are apt to indulge when speaking of themselves. The passage quoted above from the Prospectus of the sage quotes about Messenger is but another specimen of the same infirmity. Comparisons between different sections of our country, to the disparagement of some, are never to be used, unless when truth is to be made manifest, or a certain useful end to be attained. But, there is no surer way to explode false theories in regard to Slavery, than to compare its effects upon Society with those of Freedom.

The slaveholder claims that the 'peculiar institution' is especially favorable to Literature, because of the abundant leisure it allows the ruling class for its cultivation. It is needless to reason upon this subject. We point him to facts. Look at the free States, with their efficient sysadequate patronage:--then turn to the Southern States, and hear their Governors one after another announcing that the common school system is a failure--and listen to the rare boast of the ing generation. Southern Literary Messenger,-"the test of nine years has shown that Southern energy, talent, taste and liberality can sustain a Literary Journal." Aye-they sustain two, we believe, but the support yielded them has generally been fluctuating and uncertain,-and the most valuable contributions to one of them have, we presume, been for the most part furnished by the North.

Slaveholders claim as their peculiar heritage, chiralry, honor, impassioned temperament, ardent imagination, refinement, generous feeling. Is it not emarkable, that in possession of so rich a heritage they have contributed scarcely any thing to the stock of American Literature? On the contrary, our artists have been moulded in the North, and our most eminent poets have sprung up amidst the makers and venders of "Yankee notions."-We took the trouble the other day to look thro! Griswold's elegant volume of "American Poets." and to note the places of their nativity. Of eighty-eight of whom record is made in the body of that work, seventy-nine were born in the free States, nearly all North of Pennsylvania-leavwhom is entitled to rank with the first class of gentle tones. Northern bards. This wonderful difference we are unwilling to

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attribute to causes inherent in the Southern mind. Nor can it be ascribed to the "fiscal action of the General Gov't," the scape-goat on which the slaveholders, when driven to the last resort

yer; the printer, a politician. Unceasing change, ble. of character, condition and avocation, levels inurious distinctions; makes caste, an impossibility; keeps up a healthful circulation in the whole social system; whereby every energy is aroused, every faculty brought into play, every mind stimulated to the highest pitch, under the inspiring cupy its true position. Idleness and luxury follow in the train of wealth, enervating the body cial system, if there be mind, it will be awakened; if there be genius, it will be kindled; if there be taste, it will be developed and polished.

Contrast this state of things with that existing in the South. Caste is a curse to any community, because an obstruction to that free circulation of its different members, which is its life.arrangements, by impassable barriers. Intermediate classes there are none. The poor white man, if too degraded to associate with the superior caste, sinks to the level of the slave. Labor, the tenovator of northern society, is here voted vulbettering their condition or overleaping the imalized. With them, "genius sickens and in-

Such is the cause of the inferiority of the any of its sister States. William H. Burkeren, the author of the volume, whose title stands at the head of this article, was born in Connecticut in 1812. He is a descendant from the old Puritan stock, and some of his ancestors served with honor, in the war of the Revolution. Burleigh's boyhood, until he was sixteen, was divided between work on his father's farm, and attendance at the District school. After that, he became apprentice to a village printer, and began to deal in sonnets; but, with the versatility of a Yankee youth, soon left his master's employment, and through various grades, as half-apprentice, journeyman, sub-editor, editor, &c. By and by we last he is settled down, till he begins to stiragain, and seditor of the Cherstan E. as editor of the Christian Freeman, at Hartford. Connecticut. His contributions to the periodical literature of the country began at an early age. and the New Yorker for years was his favorite medium of communication with the public. Not long since his principal poems were pub-

one volume, the one noticed above. He cannot complain that his thoughts are marred by in which they are presented to the public. It is one of the neatest volumes we have seen,—handsomely got up, and beautifully print-

means equal to many of his shorter pieces. His verse flows smoothly; his sentiments are his style is animated. His poetry

As he is little known in the West, the reader to call at the store of our friend, W. that, Southern energy, talent, taste that, Southern energy, talent, taste that, Southern energy, talent, taste that the store of our friend, W. ality can sustain a Literary Journal, inferior to H. Moore, on Main st., and purchase a copy of his Poems. He will not repent the bargain.

THE WESTERN PARNER AND GARDENER'S ALMANAC, for 1846: by A. RANDALL; calculated by P. Johnson: For sale by E. Morgan & Co., 131 Main st.

This work made its first appearance in 1842, since which it has become highly popular with the farmer, gardener and planter. Condensed as and mercantile speculation, intent only, the it is, it occupies 114 pages, filled with all sorts of matter interesting to the classes above named.

one on a present supply of craving wants, the other an accumulating capital, to be expended Mr. Randall says that "the calendar tables are in widening the gulf between the unfeeling rich more complete and full than those of any other man, and his poverty-stricken brother of the

This is a highly entertaining and instructive little book, designed to illustrate the power of christian principle amid the vexations of a young christian principle amid the vexation christiant's life at school. It is admirable for its pure morality and practical teaching, as well as for its entire freedom from that sickly sensibility and spurious piety which place too many books designed for the religious instruction of youth, but one degree above the effusions of the senti
but one degree above the effusions of the senti
christiant's life at school. It is admirable for its admira Look at the free States, with their Quarterlies, and spurious piety which place too many books tem of public education; with their quarteries designed for the religious instruction of youth Monthlies and Weeklies, circulating in an and but one degree above the effusions of the senti-

Truman's and at Weed's.

The little volume above named, is another of hose deservedly popular books, which confer upon the youth of the present day, advantages menjoyed by their parents in their young days. Surely, if after all, they turn aside from the path of virtue, & fail of a better life, they will be without excuse. No knotty dogmas, or dark abstractions, puzzle and repel them. The skeleton of christianity is not held up to their view, as the most efficient means of initiating them into its life. But, they are taught as Christ taught his disciples-in ing eight for the entire South, scarcely one of parables, and by figures—in simple language, and

The "Letters to a very Young Lady," would be a first rate christmas gift, to some ladies, who are not so very young.

Dowline's Depence of the Protestant Scriptures, against a Popish Apologist for the Champlain Bible Burners.—For sale by Geo. L. Weed, Cincinnati.

The first two chapters of this work appeare by facts and statistics, pack all their sins, blun-originally in the form of two articles in the Provders, short-comings and misfortunes. The sole idence Journal, from the pen of the Rev. Jon. cause must be looked for in the peculiar nature Dowling of Providence, R. I., in reply to a letter from Mr. Corry, a Catholic Priest. We have not In the North all classes are free: no barriers had time to give the book a fair examination; and orevent their continual interchange & amalgam-so can express no opinion of its merits. To ation. The poor man of yesterday is the rich man those who are interested in the controversy, growof to-day. The farmer becomes a merchant; ing out of the "Champlain Bible Burning," as the shop keeper, a farmer; the mechanic, a law- it is called, this volume will be quite accepta-

PERSUASIVES TO EARLY PIETY, Interspersed with suitable Prayers. By Rev. J. G. Pike. author of True Happiness &c. For sale by W. H. Moore & Co., Cincinnati.

The sole design of this work is to urge the young to remember their Creator in the days of and several hundred blacks were killed; and their youth. It aims to avoid the discussion of guaranty that it shall be allowed to find and occhristians, and deals alone with experimental and practical religion. The author of the book whas practical religion. The author of the book whas through the island? The fate of their neighbor, st. Domingo, is before the eyes of the Creoles. emasculating the mind. But, in the free com- no expectation of its being applauded for its elehe vigor thus wasted. tion." He does not write, "seeking human ap-Labor is the grand Renorator—the laborer con-plause as his reward;" "the applause of a world stantly taking the place of the effeminate idler, whose duration is a span; of a world that soon who is sent to the field or the workshop, to renew his dissipated energies. In this way, every existence of which may be almost forgotten tion for the benefit of all: each individual of ten ble scenes of eternity." It is a good book-but millions of freemen has the privilege of contribugious works of the kind-it is too apt to become tedious through diffusiveness.

The RISE AND PROGRESS OF RELIGION IN THE SOUL; by Philip Doddridge, D. D.—For sale by W. H. Moore a Co. Main st. Cincinnati.

This is an old book in a new form-conven ient, neatly bound, well printed, & cheap. "Dod-Throughout the slave States are but two classes known to the Christian public, to need a review -markers and slaves—separated, under existing from us. Its style, sentiments and spirit have made it a standard work, and no Christian Library should be without it.

We cannot do justice to this Tragico-Comico barriers which enclose them, are doomed to per- for himself. It is an admirable satire, and will deconcern by any notice. The reader must buy it petual ignorance and stolidity. Meantime the light asit has delighted the laughter-loving public. superior caste, living in luxury, without motive As we are soon to have New Year visitations, it to high effort, with no difficulties to arouse mind, may be profitable to read the observations of out of from all means of replenishing their "Thinks-I-to-Myself," on fashionable calls, &c. waning energies by the infusion of the vigor of The following passage presents a very interesting a laboring class, become inert, uninventive, angroup, the type of many such now-a-days. Mrimalized. Wish the control of the vigor of The tollowing passage presents.

man and lady, new comers in the neighborhood South in the Arts, Science, and Belles Lettres.

The little State of Connecticut, in proportion to its population that the arts are the measurements of the state of connecticut, in proportion to its population to fail; so that all that was uttered was by start to fail; so that all that was uttered was by start to fail; so that all that was uttered was by start to fail; so that all that was uttered was by start to fail; so that all that was uttered was by start to fail; so that all that was uttered was by start to fail; so that all that was uttered was by start to fail; so that all that was uttered was by start to fail; so that all that was uttered was by start to fail; so that all that was uttered was by start to fail; so that all that was uttered was by start to fail; so that all that was uttered was by start to fail the fail that was uttered was by start to fail that was uttered was by start "The utmost efforts of my poor father and mother to get them to make a few advances of to its population has turned out more poets, than any of its sister States. William H. Burleren, as the sun was shining full in the room, and had the author of the sun was shining full in the room, and had

for their lives! I could bear it no longer, but found means to depart; and yet I learned afterwards that they had the conscience to pay quite as long a visit as if they had been the most agreeable people in the world."

This is one of the most interesting little periodicals we have seen. It is filled with instructive & pleasant articles adapted to the comprehensio

We are greatly obliged to Mr. Weed for a copy largest poem, entitled, "Our Country," is by no Elizabeth's works on the wrongs of woman. The entitled, "the LITTLE PRIMEADERS." Her to draw attention to the heart-rending

if a tongue is not hencefor appendage of each reader's who, immured in the dingy re infant labor, misery and wrong, canr ings cry aloud to Him whom they knownot; w hey are not permitted to approach unheeded or rejected on the cold ear of paternal

Again we commend this book, warmly, to the a little while to its leterets. reader's notice. He should get the entire series.

Security.

laboring population being slaves, the power of the

ing letter in the Louisville Journal, by a Kentuckian travelling in Cuba. He refers to the oppressiveness of the Government of the mother country-its monopolizing spirit-the dislike existing we think, laid upon the table. between the Spanish and the natives—and asks tinue under the Spanish yoke, while all the kindred colonies have revolted?"

"Of all the tributaries who once poured treasu pon Spain, till like Midas, she starved upon gold, she can now quarter in her arms only the heraldic key of Cuba. It is not enervation of citmate, for her descendants still nearer the line have gone through the fiercest storms of revolufree government."

What then is it? Why, with high spirits, and rich island, do they remain quiet under a villanous nost exacting colonial administration? The Kentuckian tells the secret in the follow

ing passage:

"They admire our Government; Washington is a familiar and respected name; and they every day tell me that they would infinitely prefer be-longing to the United States to their present con-On such occasions I amuse asking them why, with their million of people, they suffer themselves to be kept in subjection by a standing army of fifteen or twenty thousand whom they might, attack in the standing army of the st om they might attack in detail in their se ral stations scattered the seven hundred miles' ength of the island, and many of whom would length of the island, and many of whom would no doubt, eagerly embrace a promising revolt? Their universal reply is, the negroes, the negroes! These outnumber the whites by about 50,000. They are already accustomed to insurrections; in the late one near Cardenes forty or fifty whites and savaral hundred blocks were killed; and seizing the country from both the co

supposing a residence within the walls, safest, give enormous prices for the houses of citizens, who, from habit, are more indifferent to the danger, and who purchase more commodious dwellings, at a handsome speculation, in the less crowded and unwholesome but open Estramuros."

Already in the States of South Carolina and Mississippi in this country, the slaves outnumber the whites. And whence their comparative their bulwark!

Curious Statistics.

that two are better than one.

below 30. A large proportion is over 40.

The corps editorial has a meagre representa-

The Senate is blessed with variety. It con tains, 18 Farmers, 11 Lawyers, 2 Merchants and Farmers, 1 Farmer and Printer, 1 Printer and Editor, 1 Painter, 1 Mechanic, 1 Iron Founder, I Gunsmith and Machinist. The Doctors are

We have quite a sprinkling of the wisdom of merous States. Out of the 112, only 21 were of martyrdom. orn in Ohio. The following table shows the

es of their nativit	rottowing table shows t
Ohio1	
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N. J	THE RESERVE THE PROPERTY OF TH
S. C 1 Upper Canada - 1	The state of the s
	Ireland 4

We should think the remarkably small pro portion of foreigners in the Legislature is enough even to satisfy those most fearful of the influence

A Conservative.

A paragraph is copied into the papers from the New York Herald, stating that some workmen engaged in digging up the street on the corner of Houston and Broadway, threw up on Saturday, with their spades, an old mile stone, on which was cut, "One mile to New York."

That stone was a real conservative. It had been so long in the habit of affirming that it was one mile to New York, it still stuck to the same story, though New York had travelled up to it, and past it, long ago. What did it care for facts? It had learned its lesson—it had repeated it half a century, perhaps, for the lesson was engraved deep in its very constitution.

There it had stood from year to year, telling with unblushing impudence, the same old story, "one mile to New York," as if it expected to be believed. And "One mile to New York," were the first words it uttered, when thrown up by the

believed. And One mile to New York" were the first words it uttered, when thrown up by the diggers of the New York which surrounded it.—Lie it would, and that forever, rather than give up its oft-repeated dictum.

Of Massachusatta r which the manufacture of Apans, resigned.

WEEKLY HERALD |Anti-Slevery men, in re AND PHILANTHROPIST EDITED BY G. BALLEY. JR. CINCINNATI day, December 97, 1943

Facts. That is right. Don't forget the

That we are ill bound to raise the sub-

American Anti-Slavery Society. The decennial meeting of the American source of danger—were constantly disposed to size of the meetings, or interest. A friend writing to us from Philadelphia save of the distinguished citizen from this state, who is large and described in Zanesville to the distinguished citizen from this state, who is large and inch in the Prophyteria.

A series of severe resolutions against Mr.

Adams, was introduced and, very properly

Resolved, That we earnestly exhort all abolitionists not to be seduced into the support of any candidate for any office connected with legislation, on the pretext that such candidate is favorable to the right of petition for free men, or opposed to the admission of Texas, or to the encroachments of southern slaveholders on northern rightstion. Nor is it contentment with leniency of er, are of slight importance in comparaw or administration, or want of ambition for a ison with the great question of slavery itself, and we therefore recommend candidates receive no support, directly, or indirectly, from abolition unless they publicly avow themselves favora-ble to the abrogation of all laws and constitutional provisions which require the aid public officers or private citizens for the re-

> Resolved, that neither this society nor itsofficial organ, will undertake to prescribe, or recommend, to its members, uhat course of political action they shall pursue, further than that they vote for none who do not come up to the Law of the territory, with a single exception, the standard indicated in the foregoing resolution; nor will we condemn or oppose any mode of political action which shall be consistent with lhat standard.

the National Anti-Slavery Society, unless it Liberty in all cases, except the one just specified. didates not "favorable to the abrogation" of enlarges this exception; extending the privilege all laws and constitutional provisions, which to the case of slaves, escaping from any of the and devastation of their neighbor, require the aid of public officers or private states; thus limiting still more the Law of ns, for the retaining of and more than this proportion of the ground of Havana lies outside of the fortified wall which an auspicious movement on the part of the in a state of Slavery." We regard this, as formerly included the city. Such is the fear of American Anti-Slavery Society. We hope now there will be peace, and united effort.

Ourselves.

Our Legislators, amidst all their infirmities and in the beginning of the new year, expect to isblunders, have generally avoided the blunder of sue the Herald in imperial form. We trust that old-bachelorship. Of the 112 members of both our new type, enlarged dimensions, and increase Houses, but 10 remain in a state of single bless- ing circulation will attract advertisers. Many of edness. The rest have acted out the principle our fellow-citizens have subscribed to the Herald, not because they supposed they could sanction of the Constitution in relation to slavery, be ri-The ages of members range from 27 to 63. all the views it promulgated, but, from a convicionistic gidly enforced. Or, should repeated decisions Only one in the Senate and two in the House are tion that the various important questions involved in the Liberty movement ought to be discussed, In the House, there are 47 Farmers, 9 Lawyers, and that they would be discussed, in this paper, Merchants, 5 Physicians, 1 Blacksmith, 2 temperately and fairly.. We have endeavored not Laborers, 1 Mechanic, 1 Millwright, 1 Printer to disappoint them—and now, after an editorial the pro-slavery prints, was lately reverting so fast intercourse with them of four months, we think to barbarism, as to require the interposition of we may venture to solicit their more efficient France or some other nation to save it, seems to tion. We are needed at home, you know, to patronage. Most of them are business men, and be acting with great wisdom in the arrangement are in the habit of advertising. They must be of its affairs. We copy the following from the aware that a man, who undertakes alone, and National Intelligencer. without capital, the heavy responsibilities of publishing and editing a daily paper, must labor hard, and hazard much. If left without encour agement from those, who entertain a general sympathy with his objects, he will most likely suffer the pain, if he does not realize the honors,

We ask then, frankly, the patronage of all who think that Anti-slavery questions ought to be discussed, and that our mode of treating them promises good to the cause of Human Liberty. We shall be essentially aided in this way, and circulation is large enough amply to repay the cost of their advertising.

Our weekly paper has a larger circulation than that of any paper in the city, with perhaps one or two exceptions. It is taken extensively in Hamilton county, and the adjoining counties both in this State and Indiana, and is circulated widely throughout the States of the West, and to son extent in the Eastern States. Those who are desirous of country custom, could not have a better medium in which to advertise.

We are now very conveniently situated a our office on Main st., East aide, between 4th an 5th, where the advertisements and communica-tions of our friends will be promptly attended to

The Judiciary.

No. II.
We gave a remarkable instance the other day, of the liability of the most eminent Judges to be influenced by popular prejudices. Their peculian opinions will also affect, unknown to masilves, their views of the Law and the Contitution. Lond MANSPIRED, with his leaning against Democratic opinions, naturally regarded the British Constitution under an aspect favora-ble to Power, and so construed the Law of Libel as to strengthen the royal prerogative.— Had Erskine been on the bench, his political pinions would have given him an opposite bias.

slave States, are not then They do not question the integity of the members of the Court, but they kno at, from their peculiar localities, they have imthe Constitution, which will more or less give coloring to their judicial opinions in any case invol-

cision of Justice Story, in the Amistad case; when he intimated the possibility of slaves bescription list of the Philanthrepist to four ing regarded as property by the treaty-making power of the Government. An abiding convicthousand. Last week, we had a fine acces-sion. Let every friend of the paper devote tion of what is deemed by an increasing number of eminent jurists, the true nature of slavery—that it is solely a municipal institution, John Rankin Christian's life at school. It is admirable for its life and property. A state of continual appretimed for four days. We should judge

There can be no great advancement in the days are never treated or spoken life and property. A state of continual appretimed for four days. We should judge

In the United States, slaves are never treated or spoken life and property. A state of continual appretimed for four days. We should judge.

The Haytien Government

Is said to have received overtures from Great

Britain, the last offering to redeem the French

3,814 pe

24,75.66

Britain, the last offering to redeem the French

3,814 pe

24,75.66

Britain, the last offering to redeem the French

3,814 pe

24,75.66

Britain, the last offering to redeem the French

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Britain, the last offering to redeem the French

3,814 pe

24,75.66

Britain, the last offering to redeem the French

3,814 pe

24,75.66

Britain, the last offering to redeem the French

3,814 pe

we continually breathe. To us it seems, that his construction of the law of Congress in favor of the slaveholders' claims, was clearly contradicto
There has been some interest awakened quality the slaveholders' claims, was clearly contradicto
Slavery Enterprize, and the belief exists quote that one of the abundant will be a clearly contradictor. that one of the churches will hereafter be lations of slavery.

At a later stage of proceedings in the case of Vanzandt, reviewing the points urged by counsel ressed. One of the points was, that the Ordinance of '87, for the government of the Northbably drunk, was several times prostrated

be reclaimed. Why insert the qualifying adjec-Of course, the Liberty party henceforth, obnoxious privilege to the then existing states? is to be exempted from the denunciations of The true spirit of the article then is, LIBERTY-

sense of security? Their union with free states is dress. Our new advertising type is equal to the provisions in it which afford a certain kind of

cisions, till what they hold to be the true theory disappoint all their hopes, they will have but one resort-an amendment of the Constitution.

"Haytien papers to the 23d ultimo, give favorable accounts of the state of public affairs. The Constituent Assembly was proceeding in the forrights, and duties of the Haytien people. whites who took arms in the recent revo whites who took arms in the recent revolution are to enjoy civil and political rights. Africans, Indians, and the issue of their blood, are to be admitted to the enjoyment of political rights after a year's residence in Hayti.

A letter dated at Cape Haytien on the 29th ul-

timo says:

M. Adolphe Barrot is about to embark for ort au Prince, via Martinique, in order to obtain they will lose nothing. On the contrary, our has orders to remain at Martinique until the new territorial guaranty for the French claims. He Government is arranged.

"The Assembly has published a "project" of

the Constitution, the most important feature of which is, so far as foreign residents are concerned, the clause which secures to Haytien wome marrying strangers, their rights of which, by the old Constitution in suc

were disallowed.

"Nothing has yet officially transpirred respecting the success of Mr. Dupuy's mission to England; but it is believed here that the above mentioned demonstration on the part of the French will have a tendency to facilitate his negotiation

We thought, if a large slaveholder, living in ture to publish it. But, somehow or other, not a The New York I mount, in that the writer was a week amount to 3340 bris. fore be acknowledged as anti-slavery, by the Liberty men. It seems that the Liberty men are the first, as they always have been, to sympa thize with his noble efforts against Despotism.

oed certain theories with regard to slavery and Ca

ing human rights. The influence of popular prejudice and politi-al opinion was strikingly exhibited in the de-

they cannot fail to improve and bless the rising generation.

Iaboring population being slaves, the power of the master kept them in complete subjugation, and the peace of the State was thus secured against American Study School Union. For saic by Geo. L. The holidays are coming; the time when firmed love to interchange tokens of mutual regard, and when every little urchin is looking out for presents. The book stores are well provided with every thing in this line. We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the beautiful collection of Annuals at W. H. Moora's, and the pleasure of slavery, we quote a passage from an interest.

Iaboring population being slaves, the provision in the present clear to the master kept them in complete subjugation, and the peace of the State was thus secured against the continue very graders and more just ideas of the nature of slavery and its relations to the constitution of the convention concerning the Liberty parties and clearer and more just ideas of the nature of slavery and its relations to the constitution that any of his associates; but, we are constrainted any of the same present clearer and more just ideas of the nature of slavery and its relations to the constitution of the time, when the chivalry of the sition as essentially changed, and that in the Arresolution against the annexation of Texas and the peace of the State was thus secured against the continue very grader and more just ideas of the nature of slavery and its relations to the constitution of with Arresolutions to the constitution of the same present clearer and more just ideas of the nature of slavery and its relations to the constitution of the convention concerning the Liberty parties and the present clearer and more just ideas of the nature of slavery and its relations to the constitution of the convention of the same present clearer and more just ideas of the nature court house was opened in Zanesville and the court house was opened in Zanesville and the present clearer and more just ideas

-"why does this remote, rich island, of near a cal question, to which our correspondent rewest territory, had secured the right of recapturing fugitives from labor, found within its lim its, solely to the "original" states—that the Ordinance in this respect, inasmuch as it had never been altered by the "common consent" required, was the supreme law of the states formed out of the territory—and therefore no master in any new slave state could set up a claim to fugitives, found within their limits. The Judge, if we remember aright, remarked, that he saw no condict between the Ordinance and the Constitution: his hands, paraded round with some rowdies Oats are only selling at retail and are in small demand at 32@35cts. own principle in this opinion? Slavery, accordtaining of human beings in a state of slavetution; an exception to natural right, "founded building in which the meeting was held. in wrong, in oppression, in power against right." The rowdies pushed him in the door—he be-Now the Ordinance establishes, or rather guaranties, by the sixth article, Universal Liberty as but they pushed him back-and even slavery caping from any one of the "original" states, may

INVALIDS, REJOICE!-A warning voice is sent out to all who have tried every thing in the way of Medicine, and still are no better, to try the all-powerful medicines called the Magnetic Remshould so far degenerate as to put up can- The Constitution of the United States expressly EDIES. tested, and have cured, when every other medicine had failed of affording any relief. We confidently recommend these me dom. Is this not in conflict with the Ordinance? It is a palpable alteration of the article, against its pirit, and without the "common consent" required by the instrument itself. For had its quired by the instrument itself. For had its satisfy themselves of the peculiar medicinal properties combined in these remedies. Or See holders universally, it would have secured the

Ourselves.
Four months have elapsed since the commencement of the Herald. We have obtained a patronage much beyond our expectation; and the subscribers that began with the first number have generally continued their subscriptions.

To-day we present ourselves in an improved dress. Our new advertising type is equal to that of any of our cotemporaries. We are now making arrangements to enlarge our paper, and our new type, enlarged dimensions, and increasing our fellow-citizens have subscribed to the Herald, constitution of the human frame depend entirely on the digestion; the digestion; the digestion on the biliary secretions. It is obvious, therest on the biliary secretions. It is obvious

ead. See advertisement in another column. COMMERCIAL. Weekly Statement

Of the Flour, Grain, and Provision Market, of this city. CINCINNATI, Dec. 26, 1843. FLOUR AND MEAL.bbl.\$3 65 @ 3 69bush. 25 @ Corn, in ear. 20 @ 20 @ 31100 PROVISIONS. ions. .. bol. 6 50 @ 4 00 @ Dried cwt. 4 00 @ 21@ 31@ Hams " canvassed------7 00 @

No. 2..... Pilot bbl. 2 25 @ 410 in boxes - " - bush. 62 @

the midst of Kentucky could write an eloquent 69. On Tuesday, the price was \$3.75, which paper in this city, we believe, has even noticed it! have been made at prices varying from \$2 43 to The New York Tribune, in which it appeared as 2.75. The receipts of Flour at Canal during the

Hogs.-The weather during the week has been warm, but the slaughtering establishments have been active during the whole time, and the packers have not been idle. Most of the Hogs DEATH OF JUDGE TROMPSON OF THE UNITED day were better than during any other day in keepsis, on Monday the 18th inet., aged seventy-seven years.

The prices on Saturday of the Week. We heard of a sale on Saturday of seven years. the week. We heard of a sale on Saturday of 800 head at \$2.874-average weight 240 lbs.

because they are important, for the ales of Re sactions are in "Bulk." There has been large quantities of Pork shipped this week and but few

CHEESE. The article is rather dulldoing. We learn of an arrival of about 10 tone during the past week-most of the transactiare in Western Reserve. We have no reason for changing our figures from last week's statement.
Sugar.—The supply is light, not much on hand, and the demand is as poor as the supply; it may safely be quoted from 51 to 64.

COFFEE, is almost a drug; the market is well supplied and demands amall. A very good article can be bought for 7c., and when we quote from 7 to 8c. we keep within bounds,

5 00 J. Wyman 5 00 Cash, 5 00 Cash, NEW YORK, 20 00 Hunt & Brothers 2 50

S. BROOKE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 18.—Hogs—There were about 1,000 head of live hogs in market for sale this morning, about 500 of which have been sold since, at prices ranging from \$3,50 for inferior to 3,814 per 100 lbs. for strictly prime, principally t 3,75.

Flour.—The market for Howard Street Flour continues inactive and holders generally to-day ask 4.31‡ for good mixed brands.

A sale of 300 bris of City Mill's Flour was

made to-day at 4.25, and two parcels, comprising 800 brls at 4,184.
Small sales of Susquehanna Flour at 4,374.
Grain.—The supply of wheat continues very

Slavery Enterprize, and the belief exists that one of the churches will hereafter be opened for the purpose of holding meetings of that character in it.

"Months at 3 (204 cents and Shoulders at 3 (2014 cents at 4 (2014 cen

of that character in it.

Many of the citizens of that place regret that they did not hear Douglass, and the opinion of those living there, is, that were he to return, no house in either Putnam or Tanesville would be large enough to hold the control of the cont Zanesville would be large enough to hold lots may be had at 4 624; Michigan and Ohio the audience that would crowd together to East of Zanesville we had large and effective meetings; some little mobbing to add to the interest of them, but no damage of consequence done by the mobs. At Mill-wood pro-slavery manifested itself.

consequence done by the mobs. At Mill-wood pro-slavery manifested itself in a shape that made the respectable portion of the some 4000 to 5000 bushels abloat. The asking that made the respectable portion of the community who had not committed them selves to the Anti-Slavery enterprise completely ashamed of it. A man was dressed out in clothes that did not fit him, with his face and hands blacked—made just the colleans white is affoat unsold. Rye is 61@62c. in the slip, but without sales of importance. A lot of Raylav is here but we believe is not offered. of Barley is here, but we believe is not offered. Provisions .- The market is very dull, and the

bably drunk, was several times prostrated in the mud, and his clothes well colored with dirt. In this condition, he and his 10874 for Ohio; 10@10 25 and 1125@11374 for State, with sales 100 barrels prime at 50 do mess at 10 50. Beef is quiet at 425@437 and 625@6 371 for country, and 450@4621 and 650@662± for city. A sale of 100 barrels city mess was made at 662±. In Butter and Cheese but they pushed him back—and even slavery itself must have been ashamed of its defenders and conservators. As it was, many a cheek mantled with the blush of shame, bendering the butter of nothing doing in Lard.—N. Y. Tribune.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—FLOUR, Genesee, mon, \$4.87 @ \$5, cash; do. faney brands, \$5, 12 @ 5.50; Ohio, via canal, \$4.87 @ \$5; ditto, via New Orleans, \$4.75 @ \$5, cash. Rye, \$3. via New Orleans, \$4.75 @ \$5, cash. Rye, \$3.50. Corn Meal, in brls. \$2.87 @ \$3. But little doing in Beef and pork, and prices

These Remedies have been thoroughly are lower. Butter and Cheese are in active mand, and sales of the former to a considerable extent have been made during the past week

SPLENDID EDITIONS OF THE POETS. SPLENDID EDITIONS OF THE FOETS, MILTON, SCOTT, BURNS, COWPER, POLLOCK, SHARSPARR, THOMSON, MOTHERWELL, PERCIVAL, HEMARS, LANDON, CORNWALL, CAMPBELL, POETS AND FOETS OF AMERICA, GEMS FROM AMERICAN POETS, AMERICAN MELODIES, &c. all of which we offer at unusually low prices. Our connection with one of the largest Book Establishments in New York, enables us to sell at Wholesale or Retails, at Eastern rates.

WM. H. MOORE & CO. WM. H. MOURE & 110 Main street, Gazette Buildings.
Publishers; Theological, Classical, School, and
tf Miscellaneous Booksellers. NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BOOKS. Published by the Am. S. S. Union. THE HOLIDAY GEM FOR BOYS. 192 pp., 18mo. Embellished with a frontispiece of fine steel engraving

ix engravings on stone or we Frank Tompkins, or the Ad-The Bird's Nest, The Bird's vest,
The Worm,
The Worm how to bear it, The Snow-drop,
Collier-boy & his Candle-boxThe Pillow and the Pillar,
The Three sons,
The Beggar Man,
The Life of Jossh,
One December 1988 The Three sons,
The German Cripple,
The Toad's Journal,
The young Picture Critics,
Count Zinze

rinciple put to the Test, Indians.

The contents of this volume will be found interesting instructive. THE HOLIDAY GEM FOR GIRLS Beautifully embellished with fine steel frontispiece, fine engravings on stens.

CONTENTS.

me, The Orphan Child

The School Dame,

The Orphan Child at
The Dame Shool-mistress,
The Two New Year's Days, The New Grave-Yard,
Lucy Gray,
Oh! Spare my Flower,
"I am going to turn over a Little Girl's Missionary M
New Leaf," New Leaf,"
Moraing Address to my soul, The Pet Plant.
The S. S. Scholar a Teacher,
Just received and for sale by
dec 18

THE STATE OF OHIO, | Court of Common Pleas HAMLITON COUNTY, CONTROL Diana Waggoner, administratrix of the estate of John Waggoner dec'd.

v aggoner dec d.

vs.

Benjamin Waggoner, David Waggoner,
Mathias Waggoner, Polly Vannater,
James Vannater, Elizabeth Kniefly,
Nancy Delong, Jesse Delong, Catharine
Wirick, Peter Wirick, Sarah Iller and

Beans bush. 62 6 75

Remarks.

FLOUR.—Most of the transactions in Flour during the week past has been at the Canal.—On Saturday, the market was very brisk at \$3.-69. On Tuesday, the price wns \$3.75, which is the most that has been paid for Canal Flour during the week. The transactions of the week during the week. The transactions of the week has been paid for Canal Flour list and the Court will proceed to order an assignment of Pinh and Front sts., in Cincinnati, he will be ment of Dower, and sale of the said premises agreeably to Law, for the purpose of paying the debts of said estate.

Nancy Detong, Jense Levis, Sarah Her and Daniel Her, the brothers and sisters and basters and baster and the said Law, of John Waggoner, dec'd will proceed to the said that has been paid for Canal Flour during the week. The transactions of the week have been made at prices varying from \$2 43 to JACOB W. FIATT, Clerk.

Doc. 91, 1843. ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

LUTHAMA GOUDY, Execut

Dec. 31, 1843.

EXECUTRIX NOTICE.

HOMAS GOUDY died leaving his last will and testament, which has been proved and admitted to read and described the second provided and admitted to read the second provided the second provided

of the last will dec 29

Камтосич, —, Dec. 17th, 1843.

DOCTOR BAILEY. It was with no ordinary feelings of regret, that I read two communications in your paper of Nov. 22nd. One over the signature of E. Corner, and the other inserted in the middle of an editorial article, under the caption of "FREEDOM OF THE PRESS;" and, although I cannot believe that the senti-ments expressed in the communications re-ferred to, obtain to a very great extent among your numerous readers in the Free States.
Still I suppose it may not be unacceptable to
yourself, and those of your fellow citizens who agree with you in sentiment, to understand the views of citizens of the Slave States, in regard to the anti-slavery movement generally, and the Libery Party movement in particular. I have concluded therefore, (if it meet your views,) to drop you a line or two, as I may find leisure, upon such topics as I believe will interest your connected with the influences of the Liberty movement in the Slave States.

And here perhaps, I ought to premise that although the Public Press of the Slave States, is to a certain extent, a fair exponent of public opinion in regard to the anti-slavery movement, still it would be almost miraculous, if ten years public discussion, carried on in the larger part of our common country, on a subject of para-mount public and private interest, should fail to have a tolerably strong influence on the public mind of the other portion of the country; especially when the portion of the country where the discussion has been prohibited, has by far the greatest interest in my duty to say that I am more pleased with wouldn't make it so, would it?' the issue at stake:—and it would be more its independence of tone, than any other than miraculous, (in this age and country,) feature about it—even the strong advocates than miraculous, (in this age and country.)
for a discussion to be carried on involving
the application of cardinal principles—
without making converts to the more liberal
side of the question at issue. There is then
in the Slave States a large portion of what
may be called floating anti-slavery sentiment, of various degrees of strength, and ment, of various degrees of strength, and ment, and have never seen any thing in the when that sentimen shall be sufficiently ma-

Southern feelings and Southern interest, within the last two years, than during the eight years of its previous progress. At the time of the formation of the first Anti-slavery Society in Philadelphia, I believe I was candor, and Providence gives me the a resident of Alahama, and well do I remember the utter contempt with which the movement was viewed. Subsequently I resided some time in Louisiana, and the cause and its advocates were both hated and despised. At the time the Anti-slavery movement

began to assume a political bearing, I re-member to have attended a public meeting in this State, called for the purpose of discussing the propriety of bringing out candi-dates for the Legislature, pledged to vote for a repeal of the license laws. Strong look upon the wine when it was red," and ground against the movement was taken in to taste of it "when it gives its color in the the meeting by one of our most distinguished public men, upon the principle—that the victim all the serpent-spells of its sorcery, temperance movement was purely a moral and he fell; and, at every step of his rapid one, and that to mix it up with politics was degradation from the man to the brute, and to insure its overthrow. He argued this, from the history of Anti-masonry. He then brought forward abolitionism, and stated that as a mere moral object, no objection ering on the altar of her heart, she threadcould be made to it. But, said he, "You ed her way into one of those shamble see they have begun to make a political hob-by of it; and who does not perceive that its beasts of the field would bellow at. She jority of the meeting agreeing with the startling speaker mentioned, no candidates were band!"

New York?' of power in their own hands."

Mel I tell you what it is, something spells, and give me back the man that stood

must be done to stop them"—

B. "I know. But what can be done? They have got to voting and there is no telling the other parties will not know what to de-

The Anti-slavery citizens of the Slave States look to your movements with a great deal of interest, and most ardently do we hope that you will "be steadfast" and "go for-The progress of your cause is not uninteresting as an experiment in the philoso-phy of the formation of Parties. Your party professes to be formed for the

purpose of carrying out certain great and fundamental principles. The primary one we understand to be "Equal and exact Justice to all classes and conditions of men—without regard to color."

The other color forms of the growth of regard to growth of regarding the growth

those measures becomes the leading principle of the Party.

Every body knows that a United States Bank, or not a United States Bank—a high protective tariff, or not a high protective tariff, or not a high protective tariff—distribution of the public lands, or a non-distribution—are the leading measures of policy that at present divide the two great parties; and it will be perceived that

these questions are all questions of Policy, and not of Right. I may believe that the and not of Right. I may believe that the public good will be promoted by the establishment of a high protective tariff, but certainly no one will contend that any body's rights are invaded by such a tariff not being established. On the other hand, slavery is an infringement of natural right; and admitting the binding obligation of the Declaration of Independence, "That all men are born with equal rights," I am morally bound to oppose any system of policy having for its object the depriving any human being of his or her natural rights. It then becomes an interesting question, whether a becomes an interesting question, whether a party formed for the purpose of carrying our the principle of "equal and exact justice to all men" has a sufficient bond of Union to

render it useful and efficient, without en-deavoring to advance also some of the subdeavoring to advance also some of the subordinate measures of policy advocated by
one or other of the political parties of the
day. My own opinion is, that a medium
course will have to be adopted. In this section of the State of Kentucky, the parties
are not very wide apart on the subject of
the tariff, and they would be much closer
together if their leaders would let them.
Well informed men, of both parties, have
pretty much settled down to this point, that pretty much settled down to this point, that walk for fear the dew might fall; there should be "an adequate tariff for the er saw one afraid to be married! ordinary purposes of revenue, with a just discrimination in favor of our own industry." However, I sincerely and ardently hope that

these differences of opinion upon matters of general policy will not lessen the harmony faction, or weaken the unanimity of feel ing which should always characterize the efforts of those who have a great moral revolution to accomplish. As it regards the Philanthropist, I feel i

when that sentimen shall be sumclently ment with which you closed your article ture, to give definite form and expession to its will—it will gather power and influence the "Freedom of the Press," to wit; "All we have to say is this. This paper with rapidity, unparalleled in the history of shall perish, and its Editor dig for his bread, shall perish, and its Editor dig for his bread, I have watched with much interest the before he will suffer a single fetter, howevprogress of the Anti-slavery cause from its commencement, and I am clearly of opinion free speech." A noble sentiment, fitly uttered, and the best response I can make to it, is, to forward you the money in advance

Yours, &c., CAVETTO.

Give Me Back My Husband.

Not many years since, a young married couple from the far, "fast anchored Isle,' sought our shores with the most sanguing anticipations of prosperity and happiness They had begun to realise more than they downward, a heart string broke in the bo

days are numbered? Yes, fellow citizens, pressed her way through the bacchanalian whenever you go to advance your moral ends crowd who were revelling there, in their by political means, you are sure to be disown ruin. With her bosom full of "that appointed. It was so with Anti-masonry; perilous stuff ihat preys upon the heart," it is so with Abolitionism; and will be so she stood before the plunderer of her huswith the cause of Temperance." The ma- band's destiny, and exclaimed in tones of

speaker mentioned, no candidates were brought out. Well, four years have rolled around, and a few weeks since I was at another public meeting for another object, at which the speaker before mentioned, together with several of his friends who formerly agreed with him, were present. We had just received the news from the New York elections, and every body was talking about political abolitionism. The following is a fair specimen of the various conversations that took place in the little coteries that took place in the little coteries that would assemble together previous to the commencement of the business:

A. "Well, have you heard the news from New York and that said woodson & Tinsley and shelter? That my husband! What have you done to that noble form, that once like a giant oak, held its protecting shade over the fragile vine that clung to it for support and shelter? That my husband! With what torpedo chill have you touched the single where the fragile vine that took place in the little coteries that would assemble together previous to the commencement of the business:

A. "Well, have you heard the news from New York and that said woodson & Tinsley and shelter? That my husband! What have you done to that noble orow, which said Bill in substance charges that said John Woodward, deceased, and John Tinsley as he pointed towards the man, with the said to the Stringer in the above cause, which said Bill in substance charges that said John Woodward, at the June Term 1843 of the Court and that said John Woodward, at the June Term 1843 of the Court and that said John Woodward, at the June Term 1843 of the Court and that said John Woodward, at the June Term 1843 of the Court and that said John Woodward, at the June Term 1843 of the Court and that said John Woodward, at the June Term 1843 of the Court and that said John Woodward, at the June Term 1843 of the Court and that said John Woodward, at the June Term 1843 of the Court and that said Woodson & Tinsley now owe by promissory note or otherwise to said decedent at th ommencement of the business:

as if it bore the superscription of the GodA. "Well, have you heard the news from head?" That my husband! What have you done to that eye, with which he was wont B. "Yes, I have just heard. Don't these to "look erect on heaven," and see in his -d Abolitionists beat every thing !- mirror the image of his God. What Egyp-What with 16,000 votes in New York, 7 or tian drug have you poured into his veins, 8 thousand in Ohio, and 5 or 6 thousand in and turned the ambling fountains of the Massachusetts, they'll soon hold the balance heart into black, and burning pitch! Give me back my husband! Undo your basilisk

with me by the altar!"
The ears of the rum-seller, ever since the first demijohn of that burning liquid was when they are going to stop. They might opened upon our shores, have been saluted, have preached and prayed about the matter at every stage of the traffic, with just such hearts content, for all I care, but it appeals as this. Such wives, such widows they go on increasing as they have done, and and mothers, such fatherless children, as continue to bring out their own candidates; never mourned in Israel at the Massacre of Bethlehem, or at the burning of the Temple. pend upon."

"A. True, but I am in hopes they will quarevening, "Give me back my husband! Give me back my husband! Give me back my brothrel among themselves, and then "their game me back my boy! Give me back my broth-

But has the rum-seller been confounded Thus you see that the tone of public senti-ment, in regard to the political aspects of He could show his credentials at a moment's your cause is very much changed. We notice with pround defiance. He always have ceased to look upon you as abstractionists, and begin to believe that you intend to for all he had done, and could do, in his work lay hold of the matter like practical men.— of destruction. He had bought a letter of If you wish to make an impression here, indulgence—I mean a licence! a precious inyou will not only have to think aright, pray strument, signed and sealed by an authority aright, and preach aright, but VOTE A-stronger and more respectable than the RIGHT. All and each of the powers and Pope's. He confounded! Why, the whole RIGHT. All and each of the powers and influences that Almighty God has given you must be brought to bear on the object to be accomplished, and of your ultimate success. In the enemies of his traffic. He had nothing to fear from the enemies of his traffic. He had the image and superscription of Caesar, an oven the entire size of the laws of your paper to say a word to the Liberty on his credentials, and onto Caesar he apof your paper to say a word to the LIBERTY on his credentials, and unto Cæsar he ap-PARTY of Ohio. pealed, and unto Cæsar, too, his victims ap-

pealed, and appealed in vain.

On the 1st of April last, says a letter from Algiers, the European population of Algeria amounted to 45,877 souls, viz. 19,-209 French; 5,056 English; 14,031 Spanish; 4,966 Italians; 1,715 Germans; 7 Greeks and Russians. On June 30th the

without regard to color."

The other parties have also their fundamental principles, although I believe it would be difficult to define one which is not openly and notoriously violated. In fact in their eagerness to advance certain measures of policy. The advancement of those measures becomes the leading principle of the Party.

To forward the growth of vegetables, whether cucumbers, melons, &c., take a turnip, scoop out the inside, and fill the cavity with rich and fine earth; sow the seeds, and place in the warm part of the house.—
They will soon vegetate, and by the time the fear of frost has passed, may be set abroad in the open ground; the turnip offering no disturbance, but affording nutriment of the party. To forward the growth of vegetables.

Tasso's Wish.—Tasso being told that he had an opportunity of taking advantage of a very bitter enemy—'I wish not to plunder him,' said he, 'but there are things which I wish to take from him; not his honor, his wealth, nor his life—but his ill will.'

Railway Velocifedes.—Last week Mr. Railway Velocifedes.—Last week Mr. Resirhwaite and another gentleman arrived only one of the Sacred Harp, have been thorough cout, and now possesses some entirely new features. New MUSIC introduced is of a high order—it has couled from an extensive range of Musical Labrature.

the rail, each upon a four-wheel locomotive propelled by themselves, at the rate of at least twelve miles an hour. London paper to the effect that Jacksontown, in Hunting ton county, Pa., was totally destroyed by fire, except one stable, which is going the rounds of the press. It is almost a pity to spoil so interesting a piece of news by stating, that said tone consisted only after the stable of the stab

calf have by calling the tail one !' 'Five, answered Jack.' 'No, 'twouldn't,' says Bill, 'because calling the tail one leg wouldn't make it so would it.'

ted newspaper, is a locomotive sign-board, that travels about and is seen by thousands daily.

"A rolling stone gathers no moss,"—A doubtful adage, (says the Pennsylvanian. We have just seen in a country paper the marriage of Peleg Rowlin-stone to Ophelia

FAT .- It is said that Daniel Webster, re tained as counsel for the heirs of Mr Girard, is to receive a fee of \$50,000, if suc-

TY NO VARIATION IN PRICES. ET

DODD'S HAT STORE Main Street, third door below Fourth Street. CINCINNATI.

I intend to make Good Hats, (such as will inducustomers to buy of me a second time,) and will sell s

customers to buy of me a second time, and will sell a low as I can afford, seithout any deviation from the price asked.

Will. Dodb. IN THE COURT OF COMM

Alexander R. Chase, Adm'r. of John Woo. ward, deceased, John Woodson and John Tinsley.

non-resident defendants are further notified that unless they appear, demur, plead or answer to said Bill within sixty days after the said November Term 1843 of said Court of Common Pleas, said Bill will be taken as con fessed by the said defendants.

HARRINGTON & BURNET, ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE. OTICE is hereby given that Diana Waggoner has been appointed administratrix of the estate of Joh

A NEW and Enlarged edition of the Second Volume of "Mason's Sacred Harr," is now published, an meets with a large share of public favor. The followin

BUCKS' PATENT COOKING STOVE. stove, with reverberatory flues, causing the sides top and bottom of the oven to become equally and uniformly beated, by which bread, without being turned, will bake on all sides alike, as perfectly as can be done in a brick oven.

The subscribers have four sizes, splendld new patterns, made expressly for their use, varying in price from \$25 to \$50, which they will be happy to

ow to those who may call at their store.

FRENCH & WINSLOW,

Columbia st, 2 doors west of Main.

Mr. French—Dear Sir. We have fully tested the operation of D. Buck's patent Cook stove, which we purchased of you, and we can unhesitatingly say that it is everything that we can desire in a cooking apparatus. The oven fully answers your recommendations in every respect, it bakes equal to the bust brick oven, and it is our opinion that the stove cannot be surpassed for utility in any respect. You are at liberty to refer any to us, where it may be seen in use.

Very truly, yours,
WM. N. DOUGLASS,
N. E. corner of 7th and Main sts. Boarding House, Lower Market at, Bast of Syca Sept. 1-tf.

Ing. that said town consisted only of one lawer and the stable aforesaid.

A quaint writer of sentences in the Galaxy, says.—'I have seen women so delicate, that they were afraid to ride, for fear the horse might run away—afraid to sail for fear the bout might overset—afraid to walk for fear the dew might fall; but I never saw one afraid to be married!

"A rolling stone gathers no moss." A very doubtful adage—says the Pennsylvanian. We have just seen in a country paper the marriage of Peleg Rowlinston to Ophelia Morse.

Says Bill to Jack, how many legs would a Says Bill to Jack, how many legs would a selection of the selection

P. B. WILBER.

JOSEPH RAY, J. L. VANDOREN wouldn't make it so, would it?

A boy looking at the moon the other morning, remarked that it must be pretty near out of change. "Why so?" asked another:

"Because I see that it has got to its last quarter?" replied the urchin.

A man's advertisement in a well circulated newspaper, is a locomotive sign-board,

KITRIDGE'S NERVE AND SPRAIN LINI-MENT.

THIS Liniment has been used with unpara-leled success in all the Eastern States, an is warranted by the proprietor the best now in use, in all complaints that require an external application, such as Sprains, Bruises, Stiffness of the joints, Galls, Scratches, Rheumatism, &c. &c. Sold at the Medical Depot, No 300 Main st. oct 13

L. E. SHORT, Agent.

Girard, is to receive a fee of \$50,000, if successful.

THE WORLD DESTROYED!!

The cessful.

The world of sin is come with a world of sin is come mitted, and in the common acceptation of the term, we say that a world of sin is come with this country has been named John, during the past year. That distinguished cognomen, therefore, will in due time, become extinct.

The world of distress, misery and disease has been destroyed (during the last twelve months) by the use of 'Dr. HALSTEAD'S MAGNETIC REMEDIES.' We mean his Magnetic Ether, Galvanized Plaster, and Electric Pills, in which those most powerful agents in nature, Electricity, Gulvanism and Magnetism are so infused in other valuable agents and the whole so arranged and chemically combined in a series of remedies, that they will remove disease, however settled and deep it may be seated, if the child of death has not inflicted a mortal wound. Disease cannot hide away from such remedial agents as these—they will remove what no other combination of medicine can even approach. They enter by the circulating medium into the remotest part of the human system, and therefore come in immediate context with disease.

Consumption has been called an incurable disease, and very properly so—but through the blessing of Pravidence, a remedy is a thand, that has, and THE WORLD DESTROYED!!

ease, and very properly so—but through the blessing of Providence, a remedy is at hand, that has, and we trust, will remove Consumption in its three first stages. Therefore, it can be no longer suid in truth that it is an incurable disease—for hundreds of wit-nesses that have been rescued, are now living monunesses that have been rescued, are now living monuments of its truth. A warning voice is now sounded
forth to all those who have passed the threshhold
of the third stage. COME IN—ERE IT IS TOO LATE!
We do say, and challenge contradiction, that the
Gonsumption can be cured by the Magnetic Remedies No. 1, expressly for lung affections, and nothing else. Price five dollars per package—consisting
of Electric Pills, Magnetic Ether No. 1, and Gal-

ration—they carry off impure matter which would otherwise be taken up by the absorbent vessels, and conveyed to the diseased part, to feed and augment and the diseased part and augment of the diseased part and augment and augment to deep a hold. 2nd so much disturbed as to lead the patient to the enemy which has already too deep a hold. 2nd the Galvanized Plaster, which haid over the diseased organs, act in concert with the other remedies by opening the pores and producing a steady Galvanic and catton. which is a powerful suxiliary in removing lung affection. 3d, the Magnetic Ether No. 1, exclusively for diseases of the lung. No medicine has proved so beneficial to weak or diseased lungs as this Ether. It always heals the patient within forty eight of the course after commencing its use. This Battery of Electricity, Magnetism and Galvinism, all act to remove these heretofore incurable disease—Consort that where the magnetic remedies fail there is no use to try other medicines. For if THEY don't are provered by the magnetic remedies fail there is no use to try other medicines. For if THEY don't are not used by the most delicate.

There are three kindsof Magnetic Ether. No. 1, for diseases above stated—No. 2, for nervous diseases, which has cured the most inveterate cases of the following complaints, viz.—Indigestion or Dyspepsia, and all other disorders arising from a disease above stated—No. 2, for nervous diseases, which has cured the most inveterate cases of the following complaints, viz.—Indigestion or Dyspepsia, and all other disorders arising from a disease above that this, for we have hundreds of witnesses. For nervous fits, a never-failing cure, and for soreness and twentness of the solve. In diseases of females nor discarded with pain the vicinity of the real disease. The bowels become irregular, costiveness alternating with diarrhea, and fection of this organ, while it is only affected by being in the vicinity of the real disease. The bowels become irregular, costiveness alternating with diarrhea, and fection of this organ, while it is only affected by being in the vicinity of the real disease. The bowels become irregular, costiveness alternating with diarrhea, and fection of this organ, while it is only affected by being in the vicinity of the re the enemy which has already too deep a hold. 2nd the Galvanized Plaster, which laid over the diseased

this, for we have hundreds of witnesses. For nervous fits, a never-failing cure, and for soreness and
weakness of the spine. In diseases of females nothing has ever proved so successful as these remedies.
Recollect! the Galvanic Plaster is put over the diseased part, while the Electric Pills and Magnetic
Ether are taken internally. Ether No. 2—an entirely different number from either of the others—
is for Liver affections, Scrofula diseases, &c. This "Mason's Sacara Harr." is now published, and meets with a large share of public favor. The following notice from the Gazette, conveys a good idea of the Work. "We have received a copy of the new and remodelled edition of Mason's Sacred Harp, Vol 2. The Book appears well. It is handsomely printed, upon a beautiful type, with fine paper, and most substantially bound, and altogether presents a very attractive appearance.

With regard to the intrinsic merits of the work, it is almost superfluous for us to speak, the source from which it emanates is a sure guarantee of its excellency. The name of Mason is intimately identified with whatever is "lovely and of good report" in the musical line.

The second volume of the Harp is now, to all intents and purposes, a new book, having been enlarged and thoroughly improved to meet the demands of the musical world.—Among the most prominent new features in the work, we notice the introduction of the elementary principles "peculiar to the Messrs, Masons," and which are held in high esteem by practical teachers; also a copious supply of metrical and select pleces; together with an entire new series of modern Chants, for popular church worship; great attention has recandly been paid to this style of music in Boston and other Eastern cities,—and we hope our Music teachers will soon favor us with specimens of this spirited style of Sacred Music, which has hereofore been mainly confined great of the content of the spirited style of Sacred Music, which has hereofore been mainly confined great of the others, and we hope our Music teachers will soon favor us with specimens of this spirited style of Sacred Music, which has hereofore been mainly confined great of the weak of the work, we have the second of the second of the content of th

and lady, not far from this place, wated while one of their acquaintance was trying them, until they became satisfied from actual observation, that they were as good as recommended. They then sent for them, and sent a letter to the proprietors giving a statement of their situations. What was the result? They were pronounced beyond the reach of the remedies. They could not obtain them—for the wavy proprietors do not wish to sell them to be taken by those whom they believe to be incurable.—[Rochester Democrat.

those whom they believe to be incurable.—[Rochester Democrat.

Rochester (New York) Feb 14, 1841.

Doctor Haisted, I state that my brother called on you some time in December 1840, and obtained a package of your remedies for me—I had no faith in them—and had it not been for the respective solicitations of my brothers and friends I should not have used it. I commenced as directed—took the Electric Pills and applied the Galvanized Plaster on or nearly all over the front of my chest, and another on the spine between my shoulders, and took the Magnetic Ether number I. By the way, I have not told you one word about my complaint. Why Sir—I have had a cough for some two years past, and the last six months very severe. About three months since, I have roised large quantities of yellow matter. My friends became much slammed—physician sfter physician was tried—but all to no purpose. The Lity Syrup was taken with the like results—and several other remedies, but they only seemed to increase my difficulties. I suppose I was in a different situation from most persons—critical, very critical was my situation—no physicians had any hope of me. I stad night sweats—cold chills—severe cough—red spots upon my cheeks—and every other symptom of genulae consumption.

But through the mercy of Gost, and your Magnetic remedies, I am restored to good health—myself and friends believe that your remedies will cure when all others fall,

JAKE MARIA STILLWELL, Clinton st.

Doctor Halatesof's Magnetic Reimedies are sold in Cinclanati only at the Medicine Store of
SANFORD & PARK.

15, Fourth st. between Main & Sycamore.

the set product the second of test

STATE OF OMO,

OTICE is hereby given to all persons intercsted, that Elizabeth Findlay, the executivin said will named, hath applied to the Court will admitted to record, and that said application will be heard at the February Term, 1844, of said Att'ys for appricant.

STATE OF OHIO, HAMILTON COUNTY, SUPERIOR COURT? OF CINCINNATI.

JOSEPH JONES | IN CHANCERY

JOSEPH JONES

VS.

Eliza Bonsall, the widow, Mary Bonsall, Anna Bonsall, Isnac Bonsall, and Jane Bonsall, the children and heirs at law, of Joseph Bonsall deceased, and Uriah T. Howe the administrator of the estate of Joseph Bonsall, and Joseph Darr, John Bailey, Leonard B. Harrison, William F. Hopkins, John Hewit, George B. Herbertson, William B. Whelan, John G. Whelan, Robert S. Potts, William Reynolds, Joseph McFarland, William E. Wood, William L. Talbott, Thomas G. Lea, Andrew Frederick, J. H. Mayer, Henry L. Wilson, James Ferguson, George Concklin, James IN CHANCERY Andrew Frederick, J. H. Mayer, Henry L. Wilson, James Ferguson, George Concklin, James Bordin, John Dickey, William Montfort, William M. Hubbell, Jeremiah H. Story, N. S. Hubbell, Catharine A. Gale, the President, Directors and Company of the Lafayette Bank of Cineinnati, Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, Sarah Mason admx. of James M. Mason, William Crossman and Oliver Lovell executors of Wetson Lewis deceased the State of Ohio, the Cincinna-

front on the north side of fourth st. and extending back northwardly along the west side of park street, one hundred and forty-nine feet to an al-

BLIXIB. FOR THE CURE OF

LIVER COMPLAINT. SYMPTOMS. THE symptoms arising from chronic dis cases of the liver, are so various as almost to baffle description. They do not all ap-pear in any individual case, but show them-

selves, in different persons, in great variety, both in extent, number, and degree, as the disorder exists in every gradation, and often, for a long time, so slight as to cause no alarm, being nothing more than a sense of fullness after meals, with some soreness of the bowels, a disposition to drowsiness, eructations of wind, ringing in the ears, dizziness of the head, coldness of the extremities, followed by burning in the soles of the feet and palms of the hands, an unpleasant of Electric Pills, Magnetic Ether No. 1, and Garvanized Plaster.

If you, or any dear friend are about to give your and sinking sensation at the pit of the stomach; selves up as incurable, while in the first stages of incipient consumption, we beg of you to hold on until you have tried Magnetic remedies. Here is no cureall for everything, but one set of remedies for one kind of diseases. They consist first of Electric Pills, which impart new life and action to that part of the stomach; and sinking sensation at the pit of the stomach; some cases are attended with watch-tuness, or unrefreshing sleep, disturbed by threams, pain, also, in either side, most frequently in the left, extending to the shoulder-blades. The mind is often fretful and irritated by the most triffing causes; the extending the company has a supplied and the pit of the stomach. general disinclination for bodily or mental exertion. The stomach sympathizes, and is suppose that his complaints arise from an

any other remedy extant-proof of which, from the most respectable living witnesses, is daily tendered to the proprietor, and the certificates and testimonials which are vol-untarily given, if published, would fill an entire newspaper.

" GOVERNOR OF RHODE ISLAND.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.-If farther proof is required to weather's Hepatic Elixir, the following communication from the Hon. Sam'l. W. King, Governor of Rhode Island contains adequate testimony to substantiate it beyond dis-pute, and must put entirely at rest the idea that this poous nostrums, weich are palmed upon the public only for

Please read the following statements, con by his Excellency, under date of Johnston, Jan. 20, 1842.

DR. CHAS. DYER, JR .- My dear Sir-Your communic tion of yesterday, asking my opinion of Dr. Starkweather's Hepatic Ellxir, has been received this morning. In reply I will inform you that my confidence in patent medicine sen to believe that unprincipled men will often palm upon cant and critical period of time, without producing any would have been used, and much suffering and distr prevented. For that reason, I have not used them, feeling my family physicians; but having been afflicted for the lief, I very fortunately noticed your advertisement of the

rith him a long and intimate acquaintance when we

at value. I certainly think its discovery of great publarly progressed, until I had taken six bottles, when I dis-continued it, having, thank God, no further use for it at

SUPREME COURT OF CINCINNATI. DOCTOR SHERMAN'S MEDICATED WORM

muel Stockhouse, Wain and Francis L'E



Liver Complaint, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pains or Weakness of the Breast, Chronic Coughs, difficul-ty of breathing, spitting of blood, and all affec-tions of the Pulmonary organs.

in some of its worst forms.

THOMAS LOCHRAN states as follows:—In the EVIDENCES OF THE WONDERFUL VIRback northwardly along the west side of park street, one hundred and forty-nine feet to an altey. Also the lot measuring twenty-two feet front, on the south side of third street, and extending south ninety feet and lying thirty-four feet east of John street. And unless the said defendants appear, answer, plead or demur to said bill within the time prescribed by law and the rules of this court a decree will be taken pro confesso, against them and a decree will be nad for the sale of said mortgaged premises according to law.

H. HALL, Sol'r.

nov 21 1843.

THOMAS LOCEHRAN states as follows:—In the distinct of 1837 he was seized with a violent cold which produced a severe cough and brought on an inflammation of the Langs, with which he suffered which the suffered very much for several weeks. After recovering from this attack he found himself very liable to take cold, and was very seldom without one during the remainder of the winter. In the following summer his health improved, but in the succeeding winter the cough returned and all the symptoms of constant desire to pass something from his bowly part of the works tors.

H. HALL, Sol'r.

nov 21 1843.

6w this situation he placed himself under a highly respectable physician, under whose care he remained for two months, but found his disease still growing worse. He then determined to try the THOMP SONIANS, and persevered with their remedies for ten weeks, which however afforded him no relief. He next concluded to try the advertised remedies, of which he used many without experiencing any benefit from them. The disease continued progressing gradually until the fall of 1839 when he took a fresh cold, and found himself sinking very fast—having. gradually until the fall of 1839 when he took a fresh cold, and found himself sinking very fast—having, during the period of his affliction, lost over thirty pounds in weight. He was next advised to try the HOMEPATIC doctors, and remained under their treatment from October, 1839, till the 10th of January, 1840, at which time I first saw him, when he was almost reduced to a skeleton. After questioning him a short time, I found every symptom of the disease existed in their worst forms, and entertained but little hopes of his recovery. I however ordered him to use the 'BALSAM,' but found very little change during the first three weeks, except relieving the cough and pains of the chest, and restoring his appetite. I requested him, however, to persevere with it; and, to my great astonishment, at the end of three months I found him restored to perfect health; at the present time has no symptoms of the disease in any form, except being a little more liable to take cold from any sudden change in the weather. The sbove statement is in all things true.

THOMAS LOCHRAN.

is in all things true.
THOMAS LOCHRAN. THOMAS LOCHKAIN.
TESTIMONY.
WE, the undersigned, having been intimately acquainted with the abobe named Thomas Lochran, hereby certify this stantement to be perfectly cor-

GEORGE CURTIS,

PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1840.

formed.

HADDONFIELD, N. J., April 20, 1843,
On or about the 13th day of 1841, I was taken with a violent pain in the side near the liver, which continued for about five days, and was followed by the continued for about five days, and was followed by the continued for about five days, and was followed by continued for about five days, and was followed by the breaking of an ulcer, or something inwardly, which relieved the pain a little, but caused me to throw up a great quantity of offensive matter and also much blood. Being greatly alarmed at this, I applied to a physician, but he said he thought he could do but little for me except give me some Mercury Pills, which I refused to take, feeling satisfied they could do me no good; many other remedies were then procured by my wife and friends, and none done me any good, and the discharge of blood and corruption still continued every few days, and at last became so offensive I could scarcely breathe. I was also seized with a violent cough, which at It was also seized with a violent cough, which at times caused me to raise much more blood than I had done before, and my disease continued in this way, still growing worse until February, when all hopes of my recovery was given up, and my friends all thought I would die with a galloping consupration. At this moment, when my life was apparently draw. hopes of my recovery was given up, and my friends all thought I would die with a galloping consupntion. At this moment, when my life was apparently drawing near at a close, I heard of Dr. Wistar's Bulsam of Wild Cherry, and got a bottle, which relieved me im-

Gloucester County, SS.
Personally came before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the said county, Thomas Cozens, and being duly affirmed accordance to law county. ng to law, saith the above statement is in all things THOMAS COZENS.

Affirmed before me on the 20th day of April, 1843.

A. WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law, No. 58,
We are acquainted with the writer of the above certificate and his statements are entitled to the full confidence of the public.

F. A. TALMADGE,
Recorder of the City of New York,
JNO. POWER, D. D.
Vican General of New York

Por sale also by the following agents in Northern Ohio—
Dr. L. J. Ives, Akron.
Bigger & Baldwin, Massillon.
Wengley & Knepper,
Wooster.
Collins & Leffingwell,
Bavenna
O. B. Beele, Cuyahogin, Solin & Row, Newark.
A. L. Frazier, Steubenville, Whiting & Huntington, Golumbus.
J. B. Whedon, Hudson.
Sargeant & Co. Medias.
For sale also by the following agents in Northern
Dr. De Witt, Elyrin.
Wm Chapin, Norwalk
C. A Hawley, Painesville.
S & H. Frazier, Steubenville.
Whiting & Huntington, Golumbus.
J. W. Whitinone: Dayton.

wond. Winstandiy & Sewalia. Winstandiy & Sewalia. New Alban nov 29—1f.

LOZENGES.

After years of laborious study and research, b. Sherman has discovered and compounded whiting be called a A Specific for Worms. Many a tempts have heretofore been made, but without cess: Kings and Emperors have offered large wards to the discoverer, but they remained and ed. Dr. Sherman's greatest reward is in the sciousness of doing good: he asks no other from man.

premature graves from Marasnus, or a way of the body. Epilepsy, Fits, St. Vill. Locked Jaw, Apolexy, Manis, Dropsy in Palsy, Consumption, Plenrisy, Dysentery sions, and many other supposed apparent and many have suffered for years and y and many have suffered for years and years, and have been doctored for some imaginary complain without the least relief; and others are all when all the trouble arises from worms, and worm alone, which are entirely overlooked, and when the proper treatment would have saved their proper treatment would have saved their restored them to health. Every observant made cannot but see and admit the truth—but still a cannot but see and admit the truth—but still and cannot but see and admit the truth—but still and alwaleians, shut their eyes to that all impossible and the second services are sufficiently as the second services and the second services are set of the second services.

ause of disease.

Persons of all ages and sexes, from the tender Persons of all ages and sexes, from the tender, funt of the breast to old age, are all liable to be dicted with worms. Many a person has suffered whole life from them, and never suspected if ferent kinds of worms inhabit different parts of body; but a long dissertation on their par cality, origin, &c., is superfluous and un-so long as a proper, safe and certain ren-hand. That is all the public wants or cr The sale of over two millions of boxes of Simman's Worm Lozenges, in less than five years, plate their reputation far above all other worm medi

year ti and White Water Canal Company, and the President, Directors and Company, and the President, Directors and Company of the Franklin Bank of Cincinnati.

TO THE PUBLIC.—In accordance with the prevailing custom, and in order to show the virtues of this state of Ohio, that a been filed in the State of Ohio, that a bill has been filed in the State of Ohio, that a bill has been filed in the State of Ohio, that a bill has been filed in the State of Ohio, that a bill has been filed in the State of Ohio, that a bill has been filed in the State of Ohio, that a bill has been filed in the State of Ohio, that a bill has been filed in the State of Ohio, that a bill has been filed in the State of Ohio, that a bill has been filed in the State of Ohio, that a bill has been filed in the State of Ohio, that a bill has been filed in the State of Ohio, that a bill has been filed in the State of Ohio, that a bill has been filed in the State of Ohio, that a bill has been filed in the State of Ohio, that a bill has been filed in the State of Ohio, that a bill has been filed in the State of Ohio, that a work of the State of Ohio

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Sherman's Worm Lozenges, which brought away a tape-worm 17 1-2 feet long. That one dose cured him. He never goes to sea without a full supply of Sherman's Lozenges, and says he wants no other

medicine chest.

A. Guthrie, 4 Stanwix Hall, Albany, sold a box of Sherman's Worm Lozenges to a poor woman, whose son had been helpless for two years,—he was unable to dress himself, having lost the use of his The case of Thomas Cozens is related by himself, as follows, and acknowledged by all who knew him as one of the most astonishing cures ever performed.

Skill and patience without any relief. Electricity & Galvanian had been resorted to with no better sue as one of the most astonishing cures ever performed. three doses brought away over 1,300 worms,—and in two weeks time he was able to dress and feet himself and walk about the room—an almost mira-

als that are in the Dr.'s possession. ORDINARY COUGHS AND COLDS. ORDINARY COUGHS AND
Enoch E. Camp, Esq., one of the Editors of the
New York Herald, says, "Desirous to benefit of
fellow being, who, like myself, are often afflicted
the light affections of the lungs, coughs, &c., that Wild Cherry, and got a bottle, which relieved me immediately, and by the use of only three bottles of this medicine, all my pains were removed, my cough and spatting of blood and corruption entirely stopped, and in a few weeks my health was so far restored as to enable me to work at my trade (which is a carpenter) and up to this time I have enjoyed good health.

WITNESS.—I am acquainted with Mr. Thomas Gozens, and having seen him during his illness, I think the above statement entitled to full credit.

SAMUEL H. BURROUGHS.

Gloucester Gonaty. SS.

Enoch E. Camp. Esq., one of the Editors of the Sq., one of the Editors of the Lugs, coughs, dec., but sometimes terminate in Consumption, I state, has from no source have I derived so much relief a some times terminate in Consumption, I state, has from the source have I derived so much relief a some times terminate in Consumption, I state, has from the source have I derived so much relief a some times terminate in Consumption, I state, has from the source have I derived so much relief a some times terminate in Consumption, I state, has from the source have I derived so much relief a some times terminate in Consumption, I state, has from the source have I derived so much relief a some times terminate in Consumption, I state, has from the source have I derived so much relief a some times terminate in Consumption, I state, has from the source have I derived so much relief a some times terminate in Consumption, I state, has some tim

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S

PLASTER.
Only 12 1-2 cents, and warranted better than all oth er plasters for curing rheumatism, lumbago, pain weakness in the side, breast, back, or any part of body—worn on the lower part of the spine, the cure the piles, on the small of the back. falling the womb and kidney affections, a small piece applies The following is from a distinguished Lawyer of the City of New York, who had been afflicted with the Asthma for upwards of twenty years—and who, after reading such cases, can doubt the efficacy of this medicine? this medicine?

NEW YORK, January 25, 1843.

I have been afflicted with spasmodic asthma for twenty four years—sometimes so severely as to be confined to my room for weeks—and although attended by various medical advisers, of the highest reputation and skill in the country, the relief was but temporary—twice the disease proved nearly factal to my life.

Some few wastes are to the medical services are confined to my life.

Some few wastes are to the meaning factal to my life. afford such quick and astonishing relief that scall them the Mazic Plaster. J. W. Hoxes, Mr. Nichael Martin, Geo. D. Strone, Esq., J.B.C. tal to my life.

Some few weeks ago, I commenced taking Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry which gave me instant relief, and a single bottle produced in a few days what I believe to be a radical and perfect cure.

A. WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law No. 59

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Recorder of the City of. New York.

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Vicar General of New York

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can be required.

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tween 3rd & 4th streets.
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